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PRICE TWO CENTS.

NOT IN THE REPORT.

A STEEL TRUST PRODUCT THAT OFFICIALS OVERLOOKED.

Morgan and His Preachers Rioting On Profits Red With the Blood of Slaughtering Workmen—Schwab and His Priests Building Temples Stained With Sacrifices to the God Capital.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—All records for the production of steel were broken at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., during the month of September. This mill is one of the trust possessions and was formerly owned by the Carnegie Steel Co.

The September record shows that the furnaces turned out one thousand tons of metal more than ever before in the history of the plant. The total output of ingots in the converting mills was 74,400 tons. The blooming mill furnished 65,315 tons of blooms and the rail mill 59,810 tons of rail.

The surplus value created by the wage slaves at this, one of the many trust mills, was greater than ever before in any given month. The wage workers toiled harder and used up more of their life tissue, so that Morgan, Schwab, Carnegie and others could riot in luxury and build monuments to their own memories—no one else will.

As for the workers, while they produced more value did they get more wages? No, but on the second day of October the men were informed that they had broken all records and for doing that they were complimented and each workman received a cigar.

There is one man working at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, who at a first glance one would think was very old, but hard work had left its mark. Thirteen years ago this man came from Ireland to the "land of the free," a strong, hale young man, he was then. After considerable trouble he obtained employment at this mill, shoveling ore for \$1.55 a day. With this sum he was compelled to support his wife and children. But as the years rolled on his strength gave way, shoveling ore was too hard for him, so the philanthropic capitalists gave him another job, as a laborer around the yard, and his wages were reduced a nickel he now gets \$1.50 a day.

This is the workers' reward for being "thrifty" and "industrious." Their young lives blood is spent in the production of wealth, so that a lazy capitalist class can enjoy life and the reward for being "old young men" is continued slavery at poorer wages.

It is impossible to obtain the record of the number of men killed and crippled at this mill. The orders to all employers are "say nothing" when they see an "accident."

The lives of the men who work around the furnaces are in constant danger and the brute slave drivers are indifferent about the lives and limbs of workmen. Sometime ago two young men, in truth two boys, for they were only 19 years old, were compelled to work around a furnace when every one knew it was dangerous. An "accident" was the result. BOTH OF THE BOYS WERE BURNED TO DEATH. The suffering of these boys while being burned alive was not of sufficient interest to be made public. Yes, a very short notice did appear in a little newspaper in Braddock, but that was all.

When a criminal is burned at the stake by a murdering mob, the news papers and the public in general, including the pulpit pretend to be justly indignant. But when men and boys are cruelly murdered by the neglect of the capitalists in their mad rush to "make" profits, nothing is said, or done. Why? Because the victims are only wage slaves, and there are plenty of such slaves. Their souls have no value to their masters, their lives are only of value while they can exercise their labor power, and after they are dead other labor powers are only too ready to take their places.

Not so very long ago thirteen men were burned to death while working around a furnace. How many people heard of it?

At this time there is a furnace that threatens the destruction of life and limb. This furnace is very old and it has stood all the strain that it can stand. But this furnace turns out very good metal, and although it should have been torn down months ago it still stands. It is the talk around the mill, that it will not be torn down until it kills a few more men. What are the lives of slaves when compared to profits?

On the day that President McKinley was shot at Buffalo an "accident" occurred in the mill. While a rigging gang was rigging up new machinery, a rope broke and a heavy block and tackle came crashing down. It struck a young man on the head and knocked him down into a cellar twenty feet deep. His lifeless body was brought out by some of his companions, his head was crushed in.

Not a word was printed in the newspapers and it was even impossible for his fellow wage slaves to find out his condition, whether he lived or died, until a few days after he was buried.

About six weeks ago the machinery dragged a man through the rolls which make the rails. The machine was stopped, pieces of the body were gathered up in a basket, the rolls cleaned, and

set in motion again, and the first question asked by the superintendent was: "Is the machinery all right?"

As for the \$5,000,000 pension that Andrew Carnegie is supposed to have squandered upon one "man" out of many another that is getting it, although there are men that have worked in this mill from fifteen to twenty-five years. They do give a "pension" to some of the cripples that they make. When one is injured so that he can hardly walk, or only retains one leg, he can get a "pension" of \$150 a day for tearing up paper in a water-closet, and also seeing to it that the wage slaves don't loaf in the closet too long.

Does the State of Pennsylvania not have a factory inspectorship that has power to stop this slaughter, may be asked. Yes, there is such an institution. But while ostensibly created for the protection of the workers, like everything else under capitalism, it really works to their undoing. No one ever hears of an investigation of these murders, so that the slaughter is practically sanctioned by the public powers. The word "accident" covers it all.

While Morgan is speeding across the country in the company of a choice bunch of parasites, in the most beautiful train ever built, and while priests are thanking Schwab for the beautiful church that his (?) money enabled them to build at Loretta, let us remember that human beings made in the image of God are daily slaughtered at the mills from which these capitalists draw their profits.

If these wage slaves were only organized in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party what a tremendous power they would have. Many of them are listening now.

Hustle comrades, the future is ours. A WANDERING JEW.

THE WORK IN ALBANY.

Local Alliance 251 Holding Aloft the Beacon of New Trades Unionism.

Sunday afternoon, October 6, L. A. 251 S. T. & L. A. of Albany, N. Y., held a very successful meeting at 119 State street. John R. Wallace, the chairman of the meeting made a short address in which he showed the necessity of an aggressive, revolutionary organization of the workers, both on the political and industrial field, to meet the insolent attempt the capitalist class is now making to strangle free speech and prevent public discussion.

He told about the recent attempts of the authorities in Amsterdam to break up Socialist Labor Party street meetings, how the police tried to incite the crowd to riot, and the open disregard of the political rights of the working man by the office-holding lackeys of the ruling class. He then introduced William S. Dalton who spoke for about a hour and a half on New Trades Unionism. Dalton traced the history of the old style pure and simple unionism, analyzed its principles and showed that, the disasters and defeats in strikes, and the embezzlement of union moneys by the officials of the union, were the natural fruits of the treacherous attitude of the union itself in endorsing the wage system.

"Pure and simple trades unionism is a corpse and from it can come nothing but disease. The labor fakir is a maggot which that corrupt thing breeds and in turn the fakir leads his dupes to battle with their hands tied, picks their pockets of the few pennies left to them by the capitalist and then either claims a "yoon-yun victory" when the men are whipped or else blames the defeat on his victims.

In order for an organization to be entitled to call itself a trade union, its principles and practices must be that "The working class produces all wealth and is entitled to all it produces." Such an organization will educate and train its members in the right use of every modern weapon in the class war, and will drill them for the task of overthrowing the capitalist class and the wage system. It will teach them that to scab on election day, by voting against the Party of their class is the worst form of treason. That is the new Trades Unionism: Not an Organized Scabbery with a coffin society as an annex, but a fighting, aggressive body. Standing guard every day in shop, mill, mine and railway and summoning to its aid when needed the political army of emancipation, the Socialist Labor Party.

A number of Socialist books were sold and a collection of \$4.50 for the DAILY PEOPLE was taken up.

L. A. 251 has reason to feel proud of the affair and will buckle in with renewed ardor to the task of rescuing the victims of the fakirs from that death trap—the pure and simple trades union.

TRYING SLANDER.

Tampa Business Men Try New Dodge in Cigarmakers' Strike.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 9.—The insurance companies are threatening to withdraw from here on account of, as they allege "the dangerous situation resulting from the cigarmakers' strike." Business men are greatly agitated over the threat. The La Resistencia men who are on strike are standing together like a stone wall. Every effort to break the strike—kidnapping, wholesale arrest of strikers and other outrages—has had no effect on the strikers. A report is being circulated among the strikers that the leaders of La Resistencia have stolen all the money. Rumors of large sums being divided among four leaders are current. Foiled in their other attempts to disrupt the union the "respectable" business interests are resorting to slander.

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATES A FULL CITY TICKET.

Corregan for Mayor—Aldermen in Eighteen Wards—The Platform and Municipal Program—Convention Held in the City Hall.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Socialist Labor Party held its city convention in the City Hall. There were present 75 delegates, besides a number of spectators. Thomas Crimmins was chairman and Ernest Sander, secretary. Resolutions were adopted urging the working class to push the organization of the S. T. & L. A., and condemning anarchistic methods. Charles H. Corregan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for Mayor, and when called upon made a stirring speech, scaring the capitalist parties and their tools, the Organized Scabbery, who are now at work trying to destroy the local organization.

The following nominations were then made and platform adopted:

Mayor,
CHARLES H. CORREGAN.
President of the Common Council,
THOMAS CRIMMINS.

Comptroller,
JAMES O'DONNELL.
City Treasurer,
ARTHUR D. CROSBY.

School Commissioners,
CARL SCHUMACHER,
FRANK J. SCHAUBLE,
FRANCIS J. CROGHAN.

Assessors,
HENRY HOLTZE,
THOMAS PEARSON.

First Ward, Supervisor, Frederick H. Joss; Alderman, Ernest Sander.

Second Ward, Supervisor, George W. Kleinhaus; Alderman, Stephen Spridde.

Third Ward, Supervisor, Frank Heck; Alderman, Michael Lemp.

Fourth Ward, Supervisor, Matthias Speich; Alderman, Rudolph Baeder.

Fifth Ward, Supervisor, Otto Tank.

Sixth Ward, Supervisor, Charles L. Bottom; Alderman, Charles J. Baker.

Seventh Ward, Supervisor, James Bateman; Alderman, Patrick Walsh.

Eighth Ward, Supervisor, James A. Trainor; Alderman, John M. Grady.

Ninth Ward, Supervisor, William McArde.

Tenth Ward, Supervisor, George E. Conn; Alderman, William E. Payne.

Eleventh Ward, Supervisor, Robert Joss; Alderman, Andrew P. Cummings.

Twelfth Ward, Supervisor, John B. Kinney; Alderman, Archibald A. Grant.

Thirteenth Ward, Supervisor, William Switzer; Alderman, Edmond McGuire.

Fourteenth Ward, Supervisor, Oliver P. Long; Alderman, George R. Reynolds.

Fifteenth Ward, Supervisor, James McAllister; Alderman, John G. Fredberg.

Sixteenth Ward, Supervisor, Jonathan M. Long; Alderman, Henry Harris.

Seventeenth Ward, Supervisor, Ernest N. Montague; Alderman, George R. Meek.

Eighteenth Ward, Alderman, Fred Sander.

Nineteenth Ward, Supervisor, Alfred Dibbs; Alderman, Elebt H. Van Schoick.

THE PLATFORM.

The socialists of Syracuse, this day assembled in city convention reaffirm allegiance to the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

With that party we hold that the cause of the economic servitude of the working class, with its accompanying train of evils, lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under this system the working class are subject to the domination of capitalist class and receive in the form of wages only a small portion of what they produce. The wages representing but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. As production is determined by the consumptive capacity of the people, the result is an overproduction; the mills and factories shut down, and starvation faces the working class, with an overabundance of wealth in the hands of the capitalist class. The surplus wealth is used to further enslave the workers by concentrating industries and introducing labor-saving machinery, thus displacing with human labor, crowding the ranks of the unemployed, increasing competition among the workers and reducing the cost of the only commodity labor has to sell—its labor power.

To this system is due the "existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, and the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class."

The overthrow of this system of slavery is the permanent question before the working class, and they should not allow their attention to be diverted from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters.

In this campaign the Republican and Democratic parties seek to divide the workers on irrelevant questions. But whether McGuire or Hendricks has the dispensation of the political pap at the City Hall is of no interest to the working class; whether McGuire or Hendricks is responsible for the increased tax rate is also no question for the working class. Neither is the cry of some that business principles should be applied to city government. The question of a de-

(Continued to Page 3.)

INDIANAPOLIS ELECTION.

S. L. P. Wallops the Kangaroo Social Democracy.

Indianapolis, Oct. 11.—At the city election, held here on the 8th instant, the vote of the Socialist Labor Party went up, and it ran above that of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, which has gone down and last year was ahead of the S. L. P. vote. The firm stand taken by the "Fighting S. L. P." told, and the pusillanimity, freakishness and crookedness of the Kangaroos helped things along and urged their collapse. For mayor the S. L. P. candidate, More received 280 votes, his "Imitation," alias "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" competitor mills got 213, for City Clerk the S. L. P. Jordan polled 261, the Imitation candidate Tuttle only 193; for Police Judge the S. L. P. Janke polled 276 votes, the Imitation candidate Thornton 199, for Councilmen at large the S. L. P. candidates Lewis, Legler, Kuers, Vonneget, Casteuholz and Haupt polled 287, 271, 276, 292, 279 and 271 votes respectively, while the Imitation candidates ranged only from 205 for the highest to 197 for the lowest.

Hurray for the Fighting S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

TRYING TO STEAL S. L. P. VOTES.

Kangaroo Social Democrats Try and Fail to Oust S. L. P. Ticket.

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—The Social Democracy, alias Socialist party, through its secretary, W. C. Critchlow, filed charges on the 8th with the secretary of the state against the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. The allegations contained in the charges were falsehoods and one was positively comic. They stated that there had been fraud in the making up of the petitions, by aid of which the Socialist Labor Party hoped to get its petition on the ballot. Mr. Critchlow alleged that the "similarity of the handwriting" on some of the petitions showed that the signatures were written by the same man; that the petitions "had not been sworn to; and that post-office addresses had been admitted. The comic allegations was that the "similarity of the party names" tended to confuse the voters. Last year when this upstart crew set up their party under its deceptive name, the S. L. P. objected; and then they claimed that there was no confusion possible. Now they claim there is confusion, and sought to remove the confusion by wiping out the name of the older party! They failed all around. Secretary Laylin held, that the petitions were sufficiently correct under the law to permit the ticket being placed on the ballot.

"COMRADE" MILLER AND PREPARED.

Troops Ready For Coal Miners Strike in France.

Paris, Oct. 10.—The coal miners of France voted to-day by an overwhelming majority in favor of a strike. The executive committee of their organization will meet on Oct. 20, and arrange the day on which work will be stopped. Commercial and industrial circles are anxious over the situation. The government has already sent reinforcements of gendarmes to the coal districts, and the neighboring garrisons have been ordered to keep themselves in readiness.

Public opinion is already being worked up against the miners and to "justify" the "precautions" taken. The capitalist press reports that a quantity of arms has been smuggled into Moncean and other mining centres.

The question at stake is hours and wages. The capitalists say that in the face of the threatened invasion of American coal it would be suicide to grant the strikers' demands.

ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

"Influential" Union Man Takes Job When There is a Strike On.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 14.—The members of Union No. 1, P. S. W., have another difficulty to settle concerning one of their members, Former Alderman Joe W. Bean, who has accepted a position at the Newburyport Shoe company, where there is a strike on at present. The members of the union and the officials at the labor headquarters are very reticent concerning the affair, but it is said that action will probably be taken on the matter at some future date. The union holds a meeting this evening, but it is not thought that action will be taken at present until the committee which will be appointed has had time to look more thoroughly into the matter. Mr. Bean accepted the offer of foreman of the turned work room last Friday, and as there is a strike on at present in this department, it places the union member in a bad light, as Mr. Bean is one of the most influential members of the organization. Some time ago there was trouble in this same union on account of two councilmen voting against union orders in the common council, but this trouble was dropped after hearings had been granted the two men. The same will probably be done in this case, although several of the members are very much incensed over the action taken, owing to the prominence of the alleged offender.

Mr. Bean was interviewed by telephone this morning at the Newburyport Shoe company's building, and stated that he was offered the position and accepted it. He did not think that a foreman's job had anything to do with the union, and he did not know whether or not he was a union member of good standing at any rate.

"TRADES UNION" CRISIS.

PURE AND SIMPLE DOM MENACED IN THE LAND OF ITS BIRTH.

Taff Vale Decision and Its Effect—Unions Are Purely Business Enterprises, Therefore Amended to Capitalist Business Law—The Swansea Congress.

London, Oct. 1.—British trades unionism is purely a business enterprise if it is anything. The accumulation of large funds, co-operation in the buying of food and clothing, these are some of its business characteristics. But more than anything else that stamps it with capitalist business ethics is its spirit of competition. Thus if there are rival trade organizations one will take the advantage of the other in time of strike or any other time that opportunity offers.

While the trades union leaders have been boasting of the great increase in their organizations, and the growth of their funds, the economic development of other countries, especially America, has been cutting the ground from under the feet of the British capitalist. The British capitalist thinking himself secure in the mastery of the industrial world, has not been alive to the tremendous development that has been going on outside of the "tight little island." He only awakened to the situation when he found his markets preempted by American and Germany. He is at last awake to the situation and finds that he has to learn all over again.

Commissions to study American methods are the order of the day. But while the commissions are investigating, the "Yankee" invasion is here and American capital is building enormous plants right under the noses of the Rip Van Winkles of British capitalism.

One thing the home capitalist have learned, is the greater productive power of American labor, coupled to American machinery. They have also learned that the American capitalist in his dealings with "organized labor," has either subverted the "union" entirely to his interests or has smashed it altogether.

British capitalism, has in the past been so much hampered by "union dictation," that the Morgan plan of smashing the "union," appeals very forcibly to them just now.

They have gone about it a little differently than the Morgan way, but it is likely to prove just as effective. The pure and simple unions will soon rue the day they become more business enterprises, for it is as incorporated concerns that they offer the most vulnerable point of attack.

As the unions become "rich," they also become exposed to attack from employers in the courts. A series of decisions have been piled up, which have established the principle, that the "unions" are associations, which can be held responsible for breaches of law; and liable for damages, when through their action the interests of employers are affected. The Taff Vale decision of the House of Lords affirms the financial responsibility of the railway union. The company sued the union on the ground, that one of its officers by inducing men to picket the Great Western station at Cardiff, had by that act compelled the men to break the contracts with the company. The House of Lords has decided that the funds of the union can be attacked if the company wins its suit. The damages claimed—about \$100,000—would wipe out the "union."

There is evidently a preconcerted move-along this line in all trades. At Black-burn where a long strike was in progress at the mills of Banister Bros. & Moore, the Employers Association held the Weavers, Winders and Warpers Association for damages and costs, for "preventing" men from working for the Banisters. This line of action knocks the props from under the strike weapon. Men still may strike, but their very presence in the neighborhood of the works can be made the basis for a suit for damages.

The "union leaders" are acting like a lot of owls thrown suddenly in to the glare of noonday. The discussion at conventions and in "labor" papers over this "crisis in the labor world" are on a par with the actions of some of the newly awakened capitalists, who are appealing to "patriotism" to save their trade.

At the "Parliament of Labor" held in Swansea in September the Taff Vale decision was the sole topic of discussion. President Bowerman, in the course of his inaugural address, described the decision as the signal for the legal pauperization of workmen, since under it the funds of the trades unions would become the sport of employers and speculative solicitors. The parliamentary committee quoted the opinion of its counsel to the effect that under this judgement it would be exceedingly difficult for any labor organization to conduct a strike without rendering itself financially liable to employers for the damages caused by picketing and other illegal acts. The discussions revealed a general conviction that the utility of trades unions would be at an end if they were exposed to litigation collectively for the acts of individual members. Every strike would be followed by enormous demands for damages, and the savings of the workers would be exhausted in reimbursing the employers' losses. The leaders of the congress emphatically declared that nothing could be done in future by organized labor for the regulation of wages and working time and the promotion of workmen's interests if the treasuries of the unions were exposed to employers' raids.

The defensive measures recommended

by the parliamentary committee and approved by the congress were beatitudes. One was an appeal to the House of Lords for a "definite" decision regarding the legality of picketing. Another was the gathering of defence fund for legal expenses. A third was the amendment of constitutions to minimize liability and the safe guarding of funds by making them for specific purposes. The congress frowned upon a resolution recommending the radical revision of the Trades Union act and the law of conspiracy. This would take them into the field of politics and as some advocated class conscious politics, the whole thing was thrown out.

British trades unionism "now at the height of its power" will soon be a collection of harmless benefic societies.

Had the trades unions shown a spark of the astuteness of the capitalists and had the Hyndmans of the Social Democratic Federation been less pharisaical and more militant, the Swansea congress would not have been commended by the capitalists for its "wise and conservative action" in awaiting "full and explicit interpretation of existing laws before committing itself to decisive action."

In the course of a year or two the congress may hear what the House of Lords has to say to its petition. With the whole fabric of trades unionism undermined, the leaders are willing to abide by "public opinion," which it is said insists upon a fair field and no favor under the law in every conflict between organized capital and organized labor.

Of course the Swansea congress turned down all propositions to abort face, and reorganize under the banner of new Trades Unionism, that, and Class Conscious political action would be flying in the face of the "earliest traditions of the movement."

There is whoever signs of an awakening among the rank and file and while the wide awake capitalists here are studying American capitalist method, there are workmen who are looking with the principle of new Trades Unionism, and it may not be long before you hear of the beginnings of Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance organization added to the yankee invasion of Great Britain.

PRESS AND ARCHBISHOP.

The Rev. Mc Grady Challenges Archbishop Corregan to a Debate.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10.—Father T. McGrady of St. Anthony's Church of Bellevue, Ky., wishes to debate on socialism with Archbishop Corregan. The cause of the challenge is the Archbishop's recent warning against socialist doctrines being spread among members of the Catholic Church. The challenge issued by Father McGrady is in an open letter as follows:

"Your Grace: While sincerely grieving over the murder of President McKinley with the great body of socialists in America, I cannot, in justice to the truth, pass by the unfair inference of your letter of the 14th inst., which is in a sense a public document by reason of its wide diffusion in the daily papers. To the average reader of that letter you seem to implicate socialism in the crime against the President, when you request your clergy to impress on the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Father Leo XIII. against the errors of socialism."

"I therefore respectfully challenge your Grace to show wherein socialism errs. The Catholic Church championed socialism for four hundred years, until capitalism succeeded in winning the high places and poured its corrupting gold into her coffers. The Pope's encyclical has no dogmatic value in view of the fact that it is not the work of Leo XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, but merely the opinion of Joachim Pecci, as a writer on social economics."

"My love for the Catholic Church is too profound to allow me to keep silent when such a distinguished representative of the lowly Nazarene condemns a righteous movement for the liberation of the toiling masses from the bondage of industrial serfdom."

"I will go to New York and pay the rent of the hall on any date it may suit your Grace's convenience to debate this vital question."

"Trusting that your Grace will not shrink the issue, I am respectfully yours,
"T. McGRADY,
"Pastor St. Anthony's Church,
"Bellevue, Ky."

DATES FOR SOCIALISTS' TRIALS.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The cases of John H. Wallace, Edmond F. Lake, of Schenectady, and Clinton H. Pierce, of Albany, who were arrested in this city two weeks ago for attempting to conduct a meeting on the public street under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, came up this morning before Recorder Maxwell. The trial of Wallace and Lake was set down for next Thursday before a jury and that of Pierce for October 21 before a jury. Pierce attempted to hold a street meeting some days after the arrest of Wallace and Lake, and after the Common Council had passed an ordinance prohibiting such meetings.

While "Comrade" Nicholas of Russia was decorating "Comrade" Miller and of France with the cordon of the White Eagle the other day, a crowd of rude workmen took advantage of "Comrade" Miller and his engagement with the Czar to go on strike. But the soldiers of "Comrade" Miller and the bayonets were on hand to prod the strikers back to work and to teach them how little difference there is between a decorated Kangaroo in office and his undecorated capitalist brother.

S. L. P. SPEAKERS FINED.

COURT ROOM CROWDED WITH INTERESTED SPECTATORS.

The Police Finding Their Original Charge of "No Permit" Known to Be False by the S. L. P., Change One False Charge for a Falser "Disorderly Conduct"—The Fines Paid Under Protest—Appeal Will Be Had and the Anarchist Police Crew Taught That This is Not Timbuctoo.

August L. Fricke, Harry Oakes and Frank Campbell, the three Socialist Labor Party speakers who were arrested in West Hoboken for holding an open air meeting, were given a hearing before Recorder Hensel Wednesday night. The hearing was set for 8 o'clock and long before that time the court room was crowded with spectators, while on the street were many who could not get into the court. Mayor Bergkamp as in the court.

Captain Usher was the first witness called. He testified that the meeting was in progress when he arrived. Fricke was on a box addressing the people. He said the street was obstructed and the police could not handle the crowd. He asked Fricke if he had a permit, and was told he had none and didn't need one; that he (Fricke) stood upon his constitutional rights as an American citizen. The witness asked the speaker to stop. He said he would not unless arrested. Officers Gaillard, McCarthy, Reck and Gunther testified to a similar effect.

The Recorder then asked Fricke what he had to say. Fricke said that he had simply exercised the right of a citizen. That he was speaking in the interest of a political party and that the police had been notified of their intent to hold a meeting.

The Recorder asked Fricke if he knew that there was a tow ordinance which prohibited street meetings without a permit. Fricke said he believed there was, but that this ordinance had not been enforced heretofore and that as the meeting had been advertised they proceeded to hold it, notifying the police as in previous years.

The Recorder quickly shut Fricke telling him he didn't want to listen to a political speech.

Campbell was next questioned. He told the Recorder that in making a tour of New Jersey recently he hadn't in one instance been held up as in West Hoboken. He said that the charge that he was obstructing the walk was silly. He was standing on a box in the middle of the street. The Recorder interrupted Campbell and told him that he was the cause of the street obstruction. Campbell then held up a copy of the Constitution of the United States. He started to read the clause guaranteeing the right of free speech. The Recorder interrupted him by saying they had their own laws in West Hoboken and would enforce them. Campbell then asked why the charge had been changed from "disorderly conduct" to "obstruction." He told said that he had been in search was told that in disobeying the order to stop the speaking which caused the obstruction, he became disorderly.

Oakes who appeared at this juncture of a lawyer; he asked that the case be postponed until they could get counsel.

Oakes was then asked what he had to say. He acknowledged that when the others had been arrested he, too, mounted the box. He said that the police officers used unnecessary force.

Oakes said that the street was torn up and stones piled all over, also a truck backed up so as to almost effectually block traffic in the street, which looked as if they had been put there with intent. The Recorder said that if he made any more insinuations of that character he would hold him for contempt of court. Oakes acknowledged that the sidewalks were obstructed, but asked he, why didn't the police clear them. Oakes told the Recorder that he was a candidate for Assembly and he considered that he had a right to go before the people and explain the principles of his party.

The Recorder shut off further discussion. He fined them each \$5 or ten days in jail.

The fines were paid under protest. The Recorder said he would not allow that. The Recorder volunteered the information that his decision could not be appealed from. The Socialist Labor Party, however, will fight the case to the end.

The proceedings of the West Hoboken Council were red hot Wednesday night. The discussion, on various matters, grew hotter and more personal. During the more heated part of the rumpus, the chairman taxed Mr. Diehm with "returning to his old tricks," by indulging in political and personal spite, and said that was the motive which prompted him at the previous meeting, when he roasted the police in connection with the anarchists.

Mr. Diehm denied that he was actuated by spite, and said that he based his argument in regard to the anarchists upon the published evidence.

"Yes," replied Chairman Bergkamp, "because ambitious reporters worked up a story, you used that as evidence and here publicly and in your official

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CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

PLAINLY SET FORTH BY DALTON
SO ALL MAY UNDERSTAND.

The Oneness of the Democratic and
Republican Parties—Present Con-
dition of the Working Class—Nec-
essity of Voting the Socialist
Labor Party Ticket.

Yesterday's PEOPLE described the
great meeting held under the auspices
of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts
Saturday night, corner of 148th street
and Third avenue. Herewith is given
the salient parts of the speech of Na-
tional Organizer Wm. S. Dalton at that
meeting:

Workingmen and Women—If you
knew no more about the working class
and its interest in the coming election
than you could learn by reading the
Tammany and anti-Tammany news-
papers, you would be forced to come
to the conclusion that there are no wage
workers in New York. Not a line ap-
pears in any Capitalist sheet, Republi-
can or Democratic to indicate that you
have any pressing interest involved as
wage workers in this fight. Tammany
tells you what beautiful parks it has
provided for you to commit suicide in
when you are out of work and hungry.

The reformers tell you that they will
chase those victims of Capitalism, the
fallen women, to another part of the
city.

Now, while all the Capitalist papers,
enemies of the working class, and it mat-
ters not whether it is the garbage-box
"Journal" which pretends to love the
workers and applauds the militia when
they go to Albany to murder strikers,
or the equally filthy "Sun," the open
enemy of the working class, while
every such sheet talks of every-
thing else but the wage workers' inter-
est in this election, there is one daily
newspaper that talks of nothing else.

All the other papers are owned by capi-
talists and voice Capitalist interests; this
paper is owned by several thousand wage
workers and voices Working Class in-
terests; this paper is the DAILY PEOP-
LE, the official organ of the Socialist
Labor Party and what it says concern-
ing the issues of this campaign should
be read every day by every wage worker.

The question every voter who works
for wages should ask himself is, how will
his vote affect his material conditions; will
his vote shorten his hours of toil and in-
crease his pay or will it increase his
toil, and shorten his pay? In order to
decide this question there are two
things necessary to know; the first is:
What regulates and controls the wages
we get and next: What does each polit-
ical party that asks for our votes propose
in the way of bettering our condition.

We work for wages, when we can get
a job, because we are forced to; not that
there is any law in the statute books
which declares that we must work for
any one particular employer or corpora-
tion, but there is an unwritten law more
powerful than all man-made enactments;
that is the LAW OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT. This law not only drives us
to work under conditions which rival
the stories told of the theological hell,
but it makes us fight among ourselves
for the privilege of suffering, nay, more,
it causes us to let our little children
go into the sweat shop, leads to have their
lives ground into profits for the same
set of thieves who rob the parents.

This law is inexorable. You may
repeat boastfully what the smooth politi-
cal crook tells you on the Fourth of July,
that you are a free-born, liberty-loving,
fireworks shooting American, voting
right, that you don't have to work for
anybody unless you want to, but if you
attempt to live up to that you will find
that you CAN refuse to work for a
master, but you'll starve to death while
you are doing it.

We are forced to work for wages be-
cause we do not own the tools of produc-
tion which we must use in order to get
food, clothing and shelter. All the
wealth we produce, and the Working
Class produces all wealth, belongs to the
owners of these tools, the railroads,
mills, mines, factories and shops, and
these owners give back in wages to the
workers less than one-fourth of the pro-
duct. The share which the Working
Class receives is never more than enough
to feed and clothe from day to day, and
that in a very shabby manner, the wage
workers. The average income of the
wage workers in this country is less
than \$300 per year. I venture to say
that there is not in this crowd of 400
wage workers there are not three who
would be able to live on their savings
for a year if they were thrown out of
work. Every strike reveals the truth
as to the hands to mouth condition of our
class. Every strike shows also that there
is an army of unemployed, millions in
number, which stands ready to take the
places of those who strike.

Now, the question arises: How can we
change this by voting? I want to show
you that this is the only way you can
change it and to show you also that all
the papers in New York except the
DAILY PEOPLE talk about everything
else in this campaign for the very pur-
pose of keeping you in ignorance of the
truth which the DAILY PEOPLE
teaches every day, and that is: the way
you vote determines what your wages
shall be and how you shall live.

We work for wages, that is, we sub-
mit to being robbed of three-fourths of
what we produce, because the Capital-
ist Class, which produces nothing out
of crime, owns the machinery of produc-
tion, the Capitalist Class has a reserve
army of unemployed who glut the labor
market and keep down wages. Now,
where does the capitalist get the right
to own the tools from? You know that
it is not because the capitalists are
hungry enough to take the tools from
us, nor yet is it because they alone have
the brains sufficient to operate or make
the tools. No, the capitalist plays the
same part in the production of wealth
as the potato bug plays in the produc-
tion of a crop of potatoes. If every
capitalist died to-night and went to
heaven, the world would be a different
place.

wherever they go when they die, the
wheels of industry would revolve just
the same.

The Capitalist Class owns the ma-
chinery of production simply because
they own the machinery for making law.
Back of every railway, mill, mine and
factory stands the law of the land and
that law declares that the non-user and
non-producer shall own the tool and
whatever is made with it, and the po-
lice and military powers are at the
command of the law. Understand me
clearly, the Capitalist Class never
bought the tools from the workers; ac-
cording to their own paid writers on
statistics the working class is robbed of
more than three-fourths of what it pro-
duces, so the capitalists never paid us
for the machines. PROPERTY IS THE
CREATURE OF LAW. What the law
says in regard to the ownership of
property settles the matter. The law
said that the thirteen colonies should be-
long to the British Crown; the law de-
clared that the black man should be the
property of the white man the same as
cattle, mules, or street-cars. The Colo-
nies became free states and the negro
ceased to be property. The law was
changed.

The Socialist Labor Party proposes to
change the law relating to the owner-
ship of the tools so that instead of a
handful of millionaires owning the
means of life of the whole people, the
people shall own railroad, mill, mine,
factory, and shop and produce wealth
for the benefit of the whole people. The
road we propose to follow in making this
change is the good old road of Revolu-
tion blazed out and marched over by
Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Paine
and the rest of that sturdy band of
fighters. They declared that the Colo-
nies should cease to be dependent and
they organized a government and made
the law to suit their ideas of Liberty and
Right. We are organizing and educating
the Working Class to take possession
of the Government at the ballot-box and
then restore to the people of the United
States the wealth-producing machinery as
the first revolutionist restored to the
people the land of the United States.

At every election you decide who shall
own the machinery of production. That
is the only real issue, and as long as the
capitalist class can keep you divided up
into Democratic and Republican voting
cattle they can also keep your wages
down, and break up your strikes with
militia. The lackey in press and in pul-
pit, who tell you you could not live
without the capitalist, that is the same
as saying that you could not live unless
you had a tape worm. I tell you that in
the United States the capitalist could not
LIVE IF YOU DID NOT BOTH
WORK AND VOTE FOR HIM. Your
working produces the wealth and your
voting transfers it to the capitalist.

This is not a racial or religious issue.
It is a class war between you and the
robbed class; every ballot cast is a bullet
shot for our class or against it. Every
time you vote against the Socialist La-
bor Party you scab on the working class;
every time you vote for that party you
show yourself to be class-loyal, and you
strike a blow for freedom.

I urge you to think on this question;
read the DAILY PEOPLE and read the
leaflets and books of the Socialist La-
bor Party. We are not afraid of your
votes when you understand the issue. You
only vote for your oppressors through
ignorance, we know that. And we know
that when you understand you will no
longer be found in that mob of dupes
which voted for "more work" for our-
selves and more prosperity for their
master, but you will vote for more wealth
for the workers, and more work for capi-
talists by voting straight the Arm and
Hammer ticket of the Socialist Labor
Party, headed by Benjamin F. Keirard
for Mayor.

BERRY IN HOLYOKE.

Addressed a Good Crowd at Open
Air Meeting.

The following account of Berry's
open air meeting is from a Holyoke
paper:

"Michael T. Berry of Haverhill,
the candidate of the Socialist Labor
Party for Governor, spoke last night to
an out door audience at the corner of
High and Cabot streets and said that
the issue of the Socialist Labor Party
is today what it was last year and
every year before, and will be the same
in the future, namely, the overthrow
of the capitalist system of production.
Mr. Berry reviewed the various issues
of the Democratic and Republican
parties since 1880 and styled them false
issues, raised to divide the working
class against itself in order that the
capitalist class may rule to suit its
own interests. Mr. Berry said that
high or low tariffs, gold or silver
issues do not improve the condition
of workmen. Improved machinery
which throws large numbers out of
employment is far more serious to the
interests of the workers. Mr. Berry
said it matters not what issues are
raised by the old parties so long as the
fact remains that the working class
receives ever less of the wealth creat-
ed by labor. Mr. Berry predicted the
rapid approach of another industrial
crisis.

"Speaking of the efforts of the capi-
talist class to fasten the murder of
President McKinley in part upon the
Socialist Labor Party, Mr. Berry said
it was preposterous and cited authori-
ties to show the difference between
anarchy and Socialism. Prodhoun says
anarchy means the supremacy of the
individual over organized society, while
Marx defines Socialism as the power
of organized society over the indi-
vidual.

"Socialism has for its object the
organization of the working class as
the ruling power of society in order to
do away with the misery and degra-
dation of the working class and the
only solution out of the industrial
crisis, which society is drifting
under the rule of capitalism, which
is the real anarchy of to-day. Mr.
Berry severely criticised the so-called
labor fakirs who are doing their best
to aid the capitalist class in keeping
the discontented workers within the
dominion of capitalist political rule."

FARMING BY MACHINERY.

A Revolution That is Driving the
Small Farmer into the Ranks of
The Proletariat.

A few years ago the wheat export-
ing countries of the world had a great
advantage over the American produc-
er in the "cheapness" of their labor.
But while those countries have re-
tained their primitive methods of cul-
ture, the United States has been sup-
planting labor with machinery, until
now, on the bonanza farms of the west,
it is estimated that 400 men—employ-
ed only during the season—and sup-
plied with the most improved machin-
ery, produce as much wheat as 5,000
Europeans working with the primitive
tools at their command.

Within a few years there has begun
in agriculture what will shortly prove
one of the greatest revolutions in
modern industry. Capitalist develop-
ment of agriculture has been slow, for
the reason that unlike the artisan who
owned only the simple tools of his
craft, the farmer owned beside his
tools, the other important element in
production—land. This latter it takes
more time for the capitalist to wrest
from its present possessors than it did
for him to knock the tool from the
hand of the mechanic.

The bonanza farm is the product
of machinery. Agricultural machinery
not only displaces labor; it also dis-
places the small land owner. One
hundred acres and a mule is a slogan
of the past. It is square miles and
thousands of dollars worth of machin-
ery that are needed to-day. With the
advent of the capitalist farmer begins
the decay of the small farmer. Not
realizing what has hit him the small
man begins to slap mortgage after
mortgage upon his "broad" acres, until
soon he is a tenant where once he was
a lord. Then his former holdings pass
into the possession of the bonanza
king. The owner of the machine neces-
sarily becomes the owners of the land.
The one time small man then
seeks work as a farm laborer only to
find that the same agency (machinery)
that deprived him of his little hold-
ing, under capitalism makes of him a
useless factor in the scheme of na-
ture.

Farming to-day is nearly an exact
science, and the superintendent who
runs the farm is thoroughly trained in
one of the many agricultural colleges
maintained by the different States.
He is generally a specialist. If it be
dairying, grass or grain growing that
he follows, he is fully posted on every
little detail of his particular line.

He uses steam, electricity or
horses to do the work that was
formerly done by hand.
The superintendent lives in a
spacious house, containing every im-
provement known to sanitary science.
It is often lighted by electricity, and
he uses one part of it as an office, from
which point, with the aid of local tel-
ephones, he directs all the operations
of the farm, besides keeping in touch
with the world's markets. The
"hands" live but little better than the
animals.

The modern farmer knows what he
wants to do before he begins opera-
tions, and adapts himself to the situ-
ation, whatever it may be. He studies
the climate he is in, and he knows
what line of farming it is better to
follow under given climatic conditions.
Then he analyzes the soil, which is a
simple thing for him to do, and thus
ascertains just what fertilizers are
needed for certain crops in that soil.

If the farmer is situated in the great
grain-growing districts in the West he
uses a portable engine instead of horses
for plowing and harrowing. On the
level land there the farmer puts
anywhere from six to twelve plows in
a gang and gives the signal to the en-
gineer. It is a poor day when they
cannot plow anywhere from fifteen to
thirty acres, and an inventor is pre-
paring to put on the market a plow,
which will break thirty acres in one
day and still further revolutionize modern
methods of farming.

By the old method a man and team
would plow from one to two acres a
day. The steam engine is used not
only because of the great amount of
work done with it in a given time,
but because it does away with the ex-
pense of keeping many men and horses
on the place during the slack period.
Very often these farms have their
own private elevator, to which runs a
spur of the neighboring railroad. So
extensive are some of these farms
that hundreds of men working in one
part never come in contact with the
hundreds of men working in another
part of the farm.

If the farmer makes a specialty of
corn, he has a corn planter. This is a
low machine, with hoppers in one set
and fertilizer in another. He hooks a
team to it, settles back in a seat and
is driven over the fields. This planter
drops the corn either in continuous
rows or at any distance desired by the
operator. All he has to do is to set
the gauge. Two rows are planted at
the same time, or beans can be
planted out of the same machine. It
will drop the beans wherever they
are wanted, and fertilize both properly
at the same time. Also, if it is de-
sired to grow pumpkins among the
corn, which is a common practice, this
obliging machine will drop the pump-
kin seed at regular distances apart.
A simple corn planter will plant from
eight to twenty acres a day. When
the corn is ready to be cut, a machine
also does that work in the same rapid
way.

Should the farmer sow grain, he
does it with what is known as a grain
drill, which sows the seed in eight
rows at a time. The grain can be
sown either in straight lines or zigzag,
and the machine fertilizes the ground
at the same time. In order that there
may be no mistake as to the number
of acres sown in a day, there is a clock-
like device on the drill, which tells
how many acres have been covered and

also the quantity of seed that has
been sown to the acre.

When the farmer wishes to sow
his seed broadcast there is a simple
machine that he attaches to the rear
part of an ordinary farm wagon. The
machine sows from fifty to one hun-
dred acres by throwing the seed out
broadcast, and the power to run it is
derived from the hub of one of the rear
wheels on the wagon. The machine
is very simple and looks like a big
funnel with several cogwheels under it.

When his specialty is potatoes, the
farmer handles them but little, for the
way in which potatoes are planted
nowadays does away with the old
fashioned method of cutting them for
seed. They are cut still, but the cut-
ting is done by a machine, which sepa-
rates them into quarters, halves or
any number of parts, as desired. All
the operator has to do is to throw the
potatoes into the machine and swing
over a lever, and several cuts are made
at one stroke.

When the potatoes have been cut
they are dumped into a potato planter,
which is operated by one man, who
drives the horses, because the ma-
chines leaves nothing else for him to
do. This machine marks the rows
where the potatoes are to be sowed.
Then it opens the row, drops the seed
and covers it with moist earth from
beneath the surface. This is all done
in one operation. It will plant the
seed anywhere from three to nine
inches deep and from ten to twenty-
six inches apart. It is all a matter
of regulating the machine, which will
plant from five to eight acres a day.

For digging the potatoes the farmer
hitches his team to a complicated-
looking machine, which is simple
enough after all. This is a potato dig-
ger, and it roots the potatoes out with-
out bruising one of them. More than
that, it throws the vines and all other
trash off to one side and deposits the
potatoes in a perfectly straight row in
a clean ground.

When this is done the potatoes are
gathered up and sorted according to
size. For this operation another ma-
chine—a potato sorter—is brought into
use. The potatoes are dumped on the
sorter and come out of it separated in-
to three sizes—large, medium and
small. One man stands by the machin-
ery and picks out the decayed tubers
as they roll over the sorter.

When the farmer goes in for any
line that calls for the transplanting of
plants on a large scale, he has the most
wonderful machine of them all to do
the work for him. This machine is
drawn by horses and is operated by a
man and two boys. It handles toma-
to, cabbage, strawberry, tobacco and
similar plants when they are but lit-
tle more than seedlings.

The plant-setting machine, for all it
looks big and cumbersome, and seems
to be a complicated affair, receives the
plants in a hopper. When the team
moves off, a starting lever is thrown
over, and the machine makes a hole
in the ground. In this it drops the
plant, scatters fertilizer near the
roots, waters the roots and draws the
earth close up around the plant more
evenly than it is done by hand.

It sets the plants deep or shallow,
deposits a large or small quantity of
fertilizer and water, and does any-
thing the operator wants it to do.
It sets the plants into a single row
without injuring any of them, and each
just as far apart as the gauge calls
for. It will plant from five to eight
acres a day, and put the plants in the
ground as close as one foot apart. The
work done by this machine may be
judged from the fact that to plant at
one foot apart each way calls for the
setting of 43,560 plants in a single
acre. If only five acres were covered
in a day it would mean the transplan-
ting of 217,800 plants. Since 1862 there
has been an increase (by new machin-
ery and methods) of 75 per cent in the
productive power of the farm laborer,
while wages have decreased from 30
to 40 per cent, according to govern-
ment statistics.

A NOONDAY MEETING.

Working Men During Brief Respite
From Toil Hear S. L. P. Speaker.

A large and enthusiastic meeting
of workmen, was held yesterday
at noon, at the corner of Sheriff and
Eroome streets, outside of R. Hoe &
Co's works. When the chairman opened
the meeting there was a very small
crowd, but it swelled until it stretch-
ed from sidewalk to sidewalk and the
near windows were filled with eager
listeners. The chairman introduced W.
S. Dalton, of the S. L. P., who spoke
about forty minutes, and contrasted
the attitude of the Socialist Labor
Party in this city with that of the
various political factions of the capi-
talist class.

Dalton urged on his hearers the vital
necessity of learning how to use their
ballots to better their own conditions,
they must read papers of their own
class and join that organization which
alone battles for the wage worker—The
Socialist Labor Party.

The speaker called attention to the
DAILY PEOPLE and told his audience
that they could only know the truth
in regard to the conditions that exist
to-day by reading it. When time came
for the slaves to don their harness
again the meeting adjourned with
cheers for the Fighting S. L. P.

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ABEND-BLATT "BOYCOTT."

THE DOUBLE-FACEDNESS AND
COWARDICE OF PURE AND
SIMPLEDROM EXPOSED.

The Jewish Typographical Union
Trying to Carry Water on Both
Shoulders—Abend-Blatt Calls on
Them to Declare Their Position—
Boycott a Laughing Stock.

[The two articles below appeared as
editorial notes in the "Abend Blatt,"
Jewish official organ of the S. L. P.,
on Monday, Sept. 30th, and Thursday,
October 3rd respectively. From pre-
vious reports which have appeared in
THE PEOPLE, the readers are already
familiar with the rascally boycott declar-
ed against our Jewish official organ by
the United Hebrew Trades, and insti-
gated by the organ of the Jewish fakirs,
"The Vorwaerts." The below articles
furnish additional proof, if any were
needed, of the criminality, double-fac-
edness and cowardice of pure and sim-
pledrom in general and the fakir-ridden
United Hebrew Trades, and its Jewish
Typographical Union in particular.
Meanwhile the "boycott" of the fakirs
against the "Abend Blatt" is the laugh-
ing stock of the public.]

"The Jewish Typographical Union will
meet to-night and we hope that it will,
at last take a definite position in the
matter of the "Vorwaerts" boycott
against the "Abend Blatt"—a boycott
which passes under the disguise of the
United Hebrew Trades. In our opinion
it is now high time that the typograph-
ical union decide whether its members
who are employed in the "Abend Blatt"
are "scabs" or not, and if so whether
they should continue their scabbery.

"Under the present conditions of pure
and simple trades unionism the question
of "scabs" and "scabbery" is only a
matter of resolution. It is not considered
whether one has labored in the inter-
ests of the working class or whether he
has laboriously and criminally sold it out.
It is only a question of what the union
has "resolved" about one's actions. Upon
the resolution of the union again de-
pends who the particular person, or
which organization it is.

"The Typographical Union of Syracuse
has expelled one of its members
Charles H. Corrigan and ordered his
employer not to employ him any more
and has thereby sentenced the man to
starvation. And why? Simply because
Charles H. Corrigan is an active mem-
ber of the S. L. P.; was its candi-
date for governor in this State and is
an able agitator of the principles of
the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.
His persecutors could not attribute to
him their crimes of which he proved
them to be guilty. Comrade Corrigan
is now a "scab," according to a decree
of the labor fakirs; but the Droschers
or the Vorsichtslausms are not scabs and
that because they have the sanction of
their "unions" in their corrupt dealings.
Comrade Corrigan who is a capable
agitator has labored hard for
his principles and as a reward his
"union" would not allow him to work in
any shop over which it has control. Had
he attempted to get employment in a
shop where his "union" was on strike,
he would at once have been condemned
as a "scab"; would perhaps have been as-
saulted, and a howl would at once have
been raised that the Socialists were
"scabs." But the Droschers, the Vorsichts-
lausms, and the rest of their ilk are per-
mitted to do "business" with Actors'
strikes; with "Tageblatt" boycotts; with
capemakers' strikes, etc., etc., and yet
are allowed to remain "good union-men."
And not only they but even the notorious
Barondeas, who accepts appointments
from capitalists to represent them on
arbitration committees, even he is not a
"good union-man."

"It is clear, therefore, that the question
of "scabbery" is decided, not by the ac-
tions; but by the consideration as to
who is affected by those actions. And
we have no reason to doubt that it will
thus be decided to-night. The pretext
which is given for the boycott upon the
"Abend-Blatt" also exists for all other
Jewish papers. And yet the "Abend-
Blatt" alone was boycotted and out of all
Jewish papers—we alone are "scabs."
Why is this? For the simple but
all-sufficient reason that the "Abend-
Blatt" is the only Socialist paper, the only
paper which uncovers the crimes of the
treacherous and self-imposed labor (mis)-
leaders.

"The Typographical Union's position is
in this case particularly cowardly and
ridiculous. It will not declare frankly
whether it is FOR this criminal boy-
cott or whether it is AGAINST it. But
secretly it is trying to undermine, to cri-
pple the "Abend-Blatt." We, therefore, de-
mand of the Typographical Union to come
out in its true colors, so that all
may know where it stands. If it is with
us let us hear it in clear and unmistak-
able terms; if it is against us we are all
the more entitled to know it. But if the
Jewish Typographical Union intends to
remain "a quiet worm" in order to cripple
the "Abend-Blatt," time will tell who shall
remain CRIPPLED.

"At the riot which the haunters of the
United Hebrew Trades have caused at
the meeting of the Ladies' Waist-makers'
Union, on Wednesday last, a dele-
gate, who has recently changed his avo-
there had been secret transac-
tion from expressman to a boy-
cotton manufacturer, stated that
action between the U. H. T. and the
T. U., according to which the members
of said typographical union, who are
now employed on the "Abend-Blatt,"
may at any time be called out on strike,
in spite of the fact that the Jewish
Typographical Union has officially de-
cided not to obey the strike order of
the United Hebrew Trades. Those who
are interested in the "Vorwaerts" boy-
cotton upon the "Abend-Blatt" ask them-
selves how much longer will this typog-
raphical union try to ride two horses?
On every occasion the typographical
union appeals to the public, and labor
union appeals for aid and assistance.
This union does this beyond measure,
much more than any other organization.
The public, therefore, is also entitled to
know the position of the union in a ques-
tion in which both are interested.

"The typographical union and the U.
H. T. play here a very contemptible role.
If the typographical union does not
recognize the boycott, and declines to call
out a strike on the "Abend-Blatt," a
strike that is absolutely essential in
order to at least infuse a gleam of life
into the boycott, then it (the typograph-
ical union) must be expelled from the
U. H. T. If, on the other hand, the
typographical union does recognize
the boycott, and yet permits its members
to work on the boycotted "Abend-
Blatt," then it is an organization of
scabs, scabbing it on its own central or-
ganization, on its own friends, and on
itself and is, therefore, a traitor or-
ganization in the fullest sense of the
term.

"But more than anyone else the
"Abend-Blatt" itself is interested in
this question. We certainly have a right
to demand of the typographical union to
declare, clearly and unmistakably,
which role it wishes to choose, especial-
ly since there are some secret agree-
ments between the union and the gang
of the "Vorwaerts" boycott agents, who
slander the good name which the U. H. T.
once had. However, we will not permit
the typographical union to continue to
play cat-and-mouse politics. It will have
to come out in clear language, and we
assure all that we will not be frightened
by a threatened strike.

"All sorts of accusations have been
hurled against the "De Leonites," but
neither friend nor foe ever accused them
of cowardice.

"To-night the mob which calls itself
the United Hebrew Trades meets and it
will be interesting to know whether these
"heroes," who robber-like assaulted the
ladies' waist-makers' meeting, will at
last attempt to compel the typographical
union to obey its orders.

"Yesterday's "Vorwaerts" contained a
report of a conversation purported to
have been held by a committee of the
paper-cigarette makers and the secre-
tary of the Tobacco Trust. The com-
mittee of the cigarette-makers consisted
of the following "wage-workers": Louis
Miller—a lawyer with "platform heat,"
Payn—a printer boss and "a certain
girl." The conversation, if ever held,
took place before the strike, but it was
only yesterday that the fakirs deemed
it advisable to publish it. As to the re-
port of the conversation itself not much
need be said. Suffice it to say that it
was written by Louis Miller who is
famous for never telling lies! In this
committee of a lawyer, a printer-boss and
"a certain girl" only one man was
missing, and he is the lawyer's "agent"
—Mr. Barondeas of Canada fame. Had
he been there the committee would have
been a shining example of honesty, re-
spectability, decency and reason. Un-
fortunately it seems that Barondeas
only accepts to serve on committees for
arbitration between capital and labor,
when invited by capitalists as their rep-
resentative. It is a pity that the Tobac-
co Trust has not invited Barondeas as its
representative to fight Louis Miller the
"representative" of labor. This would
have been a fine exhibition of "Punch
and Judy" which cannot always be seen
free even at Coney Island.

HELL.

I write you, dear comrades, a story to tell.
Of him who is down in the deep depths of
hell:
In blackness and darkness, a spark for a
light.
He is groping about where 'tis darker than
night.

A workman by birth and a miner by trade,
He was sent down to hell by the laws that
were made
By the Capitalist Class, in possession to-
day
Of the mines and machinery for taking out
clay.

He is digging away in the bowels of the
earth
As his father had done on the day of his
birth.
In smoke and in damp, taking out clay and
coal:
And the Christians all say, "He's a merry
old soul."

That man needs not much on this land
here below,
Is held by the capitalist wherever you
go:
Though their houses are full as is also
their "banks."
And their money is stored in the vaults
of their banks.

They tell him of heaven, where the
workman is sent,
If he'll only live happy and also content:
While the Capitalist Class on his hard
labor thrives,
And the miners are running great risks
of their lives!

This hoax to mislead the beguiled prole-
taire,
His products to take of a still larger share:
Was first gotten up by some capitalist ass,
Who to heaven would go on a Pullman-car
pass.

The road that he'd take should be fake
union laid;
By T. Shaffer's steel men the rails should
be made:
And his fare on the same by some capital-
ists paid.
As was old "Mother" Jones in her coal
miners' raid.

Old "One Hoss" appeal, in cash built
just at naught,
Should be read by each passenger on this
new line;
And the price should be checked off about
forty times,
As was done shortly after "Mother's" trip
through the mines.

And now, fellow miners, I think it high
time
That we put a grand "check on" this hell
of a mine,
And in turn send some capitalists down
in the grime.
As deep down as we have gone many a
time.

If heaven there be far away from this
earth,
As we have been taught from the time of
our birth,
These capitalist hogs, on the reckoning
day
Must answer to God for the miners they
slay.

And the "labor lieutenants" of Hanna,
et al,
Will make a quick trip on the road down
to hell,
With Dr. Parkhurst and

HOW IT WAS DONE.

HISTORY OF A MEETING OF THE FALL RIVER MULE SPINNERS.

Lack of Intelligence Manifested by Organized Wage Workers—They Know Something is Wrong, But Do Not Understand What It Is.

Fall River, Oct. 13.—The following is an account of a special meeting of the Mule Spinners, held on October 4.

The president opened the meeting with a short address, stating to the members why the meeting had been called, and asking them all to assist in deciding the question whether they should accept or reject the Textile Council's recommendation to strike on Monday, Oct. 7, providing the manufacturers did not post notices of a five per cent advance.

The secretary was then called upon to give the report of the conference between the Textile Council and the Manufacturers' Committee. He stated that the manufacturers said they could not recede from the stand they had taken, that was, they could not grant the advance under any consideration. The conference lasted about 1½ hours. He then told the members that he would take a neutral position, leaving the question to the members to decide as he said he would leave it to their own intelligence and experience, as they knew the conditions just as well as he did.

He then reported how the Textile Council had been united by the different business interests of the city, trying to prevail upon them not to strike if it could be avoided, and asking them to go in conference with the Manufacturers' Committee, which was brought about by these same business men. He then went on to report the financial standing of the Mule Spinners, both Local and National, stating that the Local had about \$14,000 and that the National had about \$3,000, and that the different locals had a few hundred, some more and some less.

He then asked the members what guarantees they had that in the event of a strike of the Mule Spinners the Ring Spinners would stand by them. He then said he hoped the members would discuss it calmly, and not get hot-headed, or throw mud at each other, but express their individual opinions freely and in an intelligent manner. He touched upon what was known as the margin between a pound of raw cotton and a pound of cloth, but he said he did not think it was necessary for him to go into details on this question as the members understood that question just as well as he did.

The floor was then taken by a member who stated that he did not favor a strike as all the strikes he had been in were a loss to them, and further, that he had found that those who were calling for strikes the loudest were the first to crawl. He had learned some sense from the past, and he had made up his mind not to vote strike again.

The next members stated he could prove that they were getting more wages now than ever before. [A voice: "I deny that."] It was, nevertheless, true as they were getting ten per cent more than the list of 1892 called for, although some spinners were getting less. This warmed the meeting up. He also said he hoped the members would remember that they were not fighting against a cut-down, but a small advance of five per cent. He hoped the members would not take any notice of the action of Mr. Borden, as he had exceptional conditions, and the same could be applied to the Bourne Mills, (meaning that Mr. Borden had his own printing plant and the Bourne had the Northrop looms.)

The next member started to show the members where Mr. Borden had prevented a fifteen per cent cut-down, and then followed it up with a five per cent advance and if these other ignoramus could not run their plants, that was not their business. These members had been received with a storm of abuse, such language as "Sit down, you G—D—s," followed by thundering of the gavel in the hands of the President trying to keep the members in order.

The next member said that he thought trade warranted a five per cent advance, and he asked what they paid dues for. Did they not have the organization to fight for advances as well as against cut-downs? There was such an uproar at this point that it was impossible to hear the speaker further.

The next member said he thought the members had sense enough to listen to the spinners or their fellow members without creating such an uproar as they were doing. As for himself, he did not care which way the vote went. Here a member got on his feet on the opposite side of the hall, and called "Mr. Chairman," but he got no further. As the members did him to sit down and he made a dive for his seat so quickly that it brought forth roars of laughter from the members.

The next member on taking the floor said he read in the papers where a reporter had interviewed Mr. Borden, and he had also listened to remarks of his fellow members, and heard them applaud Mr. Borden up to the skies, but he would remind them that Mr. Borden said that it was not charity or philanthropy with him, but it was a case of pure business principles. He noted the exceptional circumstances he was placed in with his own printing plant, and he reminded the members that if they had 5 per cent more men like Mr. Borden in the city they would not have a Mule Spinners' Union to discuss the wage question as Mr. Borden would not have a pair of mules given him. He then said he thought it was not a proper time to go into a strike, winter was fast coming upon them, and they had no fire to fight with.

The next speaker said he was employed by the Fall River Mule Trust, and he moved that the spinners of the Yarn Trust be allowed to discuss or vote on this question as they were not expecting a 5 per cent advance. He explained that there were two-thirds of the mule spinners in Fall River belonging to the Yarn Trust and if they asked for this advance the Trust would have

transferred their orders to either New Bedford or Taunton. He himself had been idle for the last month.

This motion was carried. The floor was then taken by the Secretary, who stated he was surprised at one hot-headed spinner who had always favored a strike, but to-night was speaking against one. He had listened to the remarks of the different members and he thought they had expressed good sense in their arguments.

This was followed by a member moving that a ballot be taken. Another member rose up and moved that the Textile Council's recommendation be taken, and that the Secretary cast one ballot. This caused a hot time, the meeting became ungovernable. All the members were on their feet at once calling out that he could not take a ballot of them.

Order being again restored, a motion was made that the sick, those spinners attending for work, be not allowed to vote, as they might vote strike and then go and get the steady spinners' jobs. This motion carried, another motion was made that the Secretary get the ledger and check off each as he cast his vote, but this could not be done, as the meeting was so unruly that the Secretary could not use the ledger. This caused a motion to be made that they adjourn (ill) Saturday at 6 p. m., to cast their ballots. The motion carried.

The meeting then adjourned at 9:25 p. m. After an uproarious meeting where every element was present for a free fight. This meeting killed the possibility of a strike taking place on the 7th of October.

The Mule Spinners met again on the 5th at 2 p. m., and proceeded to cast their ballots on the Textile Council's recommendation.

The vote was 213 against and 87 for strike. One hundred members employed in the yarn and thread mills did not vote.

POST OFFICE "SOCIALISM."

The Civil Service Competitive Examination a Farce.

Post-office "Socialism" under capitalism isn't the lily that the emotionalists and sentimentalists of the "United" party so often paint it. To determine the "fitness" of applicants for positions in this aforesaid "Socialist" institution the Civil Service Commission has what it terms competitive examinations, under a civil, or snivel, service Commission.

In 1897 two took one of these examinations for mail carrier at Cripple Creek, Colo. State Senator Kennedy, since deceased, was then post-master at Cripple Creek, and the office was to be provided with three regular carriers, one substitute and a clerk, all to be appointed on their merits, don't ye know!

The examination was conducted in a room of the high school building at Cripple Creek and between forty and fifty victims presented themselves.

The examiner in charge, a Mr. Heffner and others from the local office, conducted the exercises in an impartial manner. The joker doesn't appear here, however, the post-master had that up his sleeve. In due time the eligible register, showing general averages was posted in the Cripple Creek office. It contained twenty-seven names. My own being third on the list with a general average of 87.45.

One of the features of the examination upon which special stress is laid was the reading of the addresses. The applicant is handed twenty-five cards on which are written almost illegible addresses. If he reads them in a minute and a half he is allowed 100 per cent for speed. I read them in one minute and ten seconds, with three trifling errors, surpassing in this respect any one examined in El Paso county.

Previous to the examinations I had a conversation with "Billy" Irwin, County Chairman, of the Silver Republican Committee, who was also an applicant for a place as mail carrier. Billy had been a post-master in a Kansas country town under Harrison, was a henchman of the McKinleyites under silver plume and enjoyed a pull with Kennedy.

Irwin told me positively that he would get a permanent appointment no matter what his standing on the eligible register. When appointments are made three names a time are certified to the post-master by the Washington Civil Service Commission. The man who stood at the head of the list refused the appointment, and each list of three was in rotation turned down until Kennedy's men were reached. When appointments were made, Irwin went on as a substitute, but soon after received a permanent appointment over a man displaced by Kennedy's instructions on some plausible pretext.

I wrote the Commissioners asking why I had not been appointed. They said my name had been certified three times for appointment, but that appointments were in the hands of the post-master, and they could do nothing in the matter.

When a man gets a job in this "Socialist" institution he is "touched" for campaign contributions, is under the surveillance of spies and spotters and liable to discharge whenever the post-master wants his place for a friend, and the post-master has to do is to allege that he is "incompetent."

From the Washington, D. C., Capitalist press, quoting a Civil Service report, I learn that Mose Dillon, Collector of Customs, El Paso Co. Tex., voiced his contempt for the Civil Service Commission in 1898, by requesting the local examiners to show four applicants the examination questions, as he desired them to pass. They "passed," and Mose is still Collector at El Paso where he will continue to be a useful man to the Administration when there's a convention to pack or any "dignity" to uphold.

A. S. D.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 25.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

A striking thing to be noted in contests of labor against capital nowadays led by Organized Scabbery is the fact that the capitalist himself in many instances purposely has his labor lieutenants institute a strike in order to advance the material interests of the employer. So far from shunning a strike he often invites it. In Brooklyn the trolley magnates a few years ago got up a strike to influence the price of trolley stock. We have just seen one of the most pronounced instances of such work in the recent steel strike, where the Trust brought on a strike through its Scab Lieutenants for the purpose of curtailing production, and maintaining and forcing up prices—the month of last August being the most prosperous month the Steel Trust has had for a long time, in spite of many mills being closed. The latest example of such benevolent work is—not a strike yet, but what was intended to be a strike—forced by M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, upon the other textile manufacturers for the purpose of assisting him in cornering the market. A 5 per cent raise in wages to his own employees, it is said by merchants in Worth and Thomas streets will enable him to clear several times the \$52,000 annually such raise represents in increased expenditure for wages. The entire surplus cotton cloth in Fall River and Providence, 750,000 pieces, which he had bought up at low figures before announcing the 5 per cent raise, enables him to place before the other manufacturers the necessity of paying higher wages and thereby reducing profits, or else submitting to a strike, and curtailing the output and leaving things to Mr. Borden. A strike had been voted in the other mills for Oct. 7, but was postponed two weeks. We shall have to wait a little then to see the outcome.

Once again the "aristocrats of labor" have got it in the historic locality where the barn-yard fowl received the beheading implement. This time it is the engravers in the Faby's watch case works, Sag Harbor, L. I. The men had been on strike six months, and during that time tried digging clams, farming a la "Big Six," etc. Now that winter is approaching, and no funds in the treasury, the men decided to break away from the union and "accept" the company's terms. The whole factory is now non-union. This is the union "wrecked" again, tho' the wicked S. L. P. had no connection whatever with the matter.

Among other strikes is that at the Cooper Wrapper Company, this city, where the Tammany police club the strikers; a strike of the carrying-boys in the glass factories at Massillon, O.; a strike among the employees of the Chicago & Southeastern Railroad, on account of their wages being two months unpaid, and who have chained the engines to the road at Muncie to the tracks and refuse to allow them to move until their wages are paid; the strike of the Scranton street-car men, which remains unchanged, etc.

A strike has been ordered on the 60 miles of track of the United Traction Company, of Reading, Pa.; the strike of the chain makers at York, Pa., has been settled by a slight bone thrown to the men; and a general strike of the linemen of the Bell Telephone Company, and allied systems throughout the country, is threatened as a result of the Chicago Telephone Company's refusal to grant the striking linemen's demands for an increase in the wage scale. If such a strike occurs, more than 12,000 men will be involved.

The exodus from the Amalgamated still goes on, this time the employees of the Norwood plant quitting that disastrous "labor" organization. The Martyrdom of Labor to Capital by land and sea went on during the past week with the same sad results as ever. Among the very many fatalities the worst were the wreck on the New York Central near Oriskany, N. Y.; wherein four men lost their lives; a wreck on the Panhandle near Onward, Ind., where four men were killed; one being burnt almost to nothing by the flames; and a mine explosion at Fairmount, W. Va., with six men missing at last accounts.

Abroad, the Field of Labor has to record the fact that the coal miners of France by an overwhelming majority, voted in favor of a strike, and that the "impartial" Loubet-Waldeck-Rousseau-Millrand government has already sent out the troops to "preserve order," etc.

Remembering their bloody work at Fourmies and Francoeur, we need not be surprised if this "impartiality" again manifests itself the same as hitherto, in the one-sided slaughtering of Labor and escape of Capital. Lead a hand, everybody, in Europe and America, to wipe it out.

S. L. P. SPEAKERS FINED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

capacity you cast a slur on West Hoboken in the eyes of the whole state, which was calculated to do serious injury to the town.

"You have real estate for sale and I have not," said Mr. Diehm. Mayor Bergkamp said in reference to the S. L. P. meeting: "There was a meeting held last night without a permit, and it was learned that threats were made against the speakers. I believe in giving all recognized political parties the right to speak. If the meetings tend to riot, however, and they are liable to disturb the peace, they should not be allowed." This came out in the discussion over a request from the Socialism Democrats for a permit to hold meetings.

The Flat Top Coal Land Association has an output of nearly 6,000,000 tons yearly, which is distributed to the ends of the world and is known world wide as Pocahontas coal.

No other coal in the world is so well known as this, with the possible exception of Cardiff coal, mined in Wales. Europeans generally call any American coal Pocahontas, so well known abroad is the output of that particular district.

Max Pam, who in the absence from the city of Judge Gary, is the only person who would be authorized to make public the details of the combination making up the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, would not say more yesterday than that the papers of incorporation were filed at Trenton.

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

It will be noticed that business concerns come together in two ways: first, there are the large and prosperous businesses that consolidate for the purpose of carrying on their depredations with better results and with greater immunity; second, there are the little businesses that huddle together and are thus placed in such a position that they are like a flock of sheep when the wolf comes.

Last week, according to the News from the Field of Capital as published in THE PEOPLE, the most active work in incorporation was done by the different steel concerns throughout the world. The capitalization, as given out, was extremely large, but it cannot be accepted for practical deductions as in most cases it was purely fictitious. The steel manufacturers find themselves confronted with the Steel Trust, a concern that really has something behind it. The capitalization represents power of an unprecedented strength, and the plants are modern in every particular. This gives it a field that the other manufacturers cannot enter, and in order to live they are forced to float their worthless stock. This may possibly give them a little longer lease of life, but the steel industry may be looked upon as one that is closed. The Steel Trust has everything its own way, and the little firms that are now so busy consolidating, simply assist the Steel Trust to grow larger, richer, and more powerful. The total amount of capitalization of steel companies as given in THE PEOPLE for the last week was over \$802,000,000. This is divided among six corporations. Each one stands alone before the \$1,500,000,000 capitalization of the Steel Trust. Even though the day were united they would be weak and puny starlings when confronted with Morgan's gigantic concern.

The power of the Steel Trust extends to foreign countries. Several attempts have been made to fight it, but they have all proven unsuccessful. Last week a new union was effected, but the capitalization is small, and it is improbable that it can do anything.

In other lines there was a great activity in combination. The most significant fact was that the smaller industries were involved to a great extent. Brick, telephone, gas, street railways, coal, etc., still manifested a tendency to come together. But the shoe industry, the gut & sole industry, clay companies, and land development companies were also represented.

The total capitalization for the week, including the increase in capital of some established companies, was over \$500,000,000. This gives Brother Capital additional leverage to squeeze profits from his kind little Brother Labor.

Dividends for the week were not up to the standard. This, by no means, says that Brother Capital was not receiving the share to which he is "entitled." There were disbursements of a few millions, but the usual wholesale divide up among the organized thieves did not occur.

The indefatigable J. Pierpont Morgan, who by the way, has been trotting around the country for the past two weeks, and has not been near his office, has discovered that he needs a few more things in his business. He and Mr. Hill have decided to take the railroads in the northwest, away from the persons who have them. The operation is politely called a "deal," but the real word is one that rhymes with it—the vulgar, expressive word STEAL. As those who now have the roads stole them in the first place, there is no cause for repining if J. Pierpont Morgan does a little more lifting of his neighbor's holdings.

BIG COAL COMPANY.

A \$40,000,000 Concern Incorporated at Trenton.

Articles of incorporation under the laws of New Jersey were filed yesterday in Trenton for the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, with a capitalization of \$40,000,000, by Judge E. H. Gary, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, who will possibly be president of the new company. This is the soft coal combination which has been talked of for some time, but the management of the syndicate have been keeping their plans very quiet.

Judge Gary and Max Pam, counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company, have had control of the affairs of the syndicate. Options were first secured on leases for about 325,000 acres in the Pocahontas coal fields, known locally as the Flat Top district of Virginia and West Virginia, but world wide as the Pocahontas district.

This having been accomplished, the plans for capitalization of the company at \$40,000,000 was developed. The stock will be divided, half common and half preferred. There were to be \$20,000,000 of bonds authorized, and \$20,000,000 issued now.

Blair & Co. are the financial agents of the corporation, and have begun to issue negotiable certificates to subscribers of the stock. It is understood that 75 per cent of the stock has been paid in.

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Trades & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Barges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL, 274, S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Readle street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinists), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 12½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 556 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

increase or increase in taxation is one which concerns the property-holding class only. It is they who pay the expenses of the government; but they pay them from the surplus values abstracted from the working class.

The slogan of the workers in this local campaign must be the same as in State and national campaigns. "War to the death of every economic size and political color—the McGuire stripe of Hendricks brand," and, after capturing the local outpost of capitalism, we shall not rest content until State and national governments are under our complete control, when the land and machinery of production will be restored to the people, and capitalism, with its class antagonisms, will be abolished.

THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM. The Socialist Labor party, in calling upon the wage-earners and all other citizens who recognize the real issue before the people to rally to its standard, presents the following programme:

1. The city government shall furnish every possible aid to the workers obliged to strike against the oppressive conditions imposed on them by the employing class, and the Police Department shall use all its resources to keep out strike-breakers.

2. The establishment of municipal coal yards, drug stores, bakeshops and other agencies for the distribution of food and other necessities of life to the people at cost price.

3. The inspection by the city of all workshops and factories and the condemnation of such as are detrimental to the health of the workers.

4. The abolition of the contract system on public works and the substitution of the day-labor system.

5. The employment of the unemployed on public works and in municipal industries, and liberal grant of funds for the immediate relief of all in want.

6. The city to acquire street railways, lighting plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises the employees to manage the same co-operatively under control of the city administration, electing their own superior officers, no employee to be discharged for political reasons, and the surplus revenue over the cost of operating such public industries to be used to increase wages of employees and to establish a sick and disabled benefit fund.

7. To carry out the measures of public relief herein contemplated the Tax Assessors shall do their full duty by assessing all property, without favoritism, at its full value, and to the fullest extent required.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.

EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.

SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People* is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workman and all other honest citizens should read it.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,088
In 1892..... 21,167
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191



An invasion of armies can be resisted; an invasion of ideas cannot be resisted.
VICTOR HUGO.

A PRIMARY LESSON TO THE SEATTLE, WASH., "POST-INTELLIGENCER."

The Seattle, Wash., "Post-Intelligencer" has a queer article in its issue of September 27 on the subject of disfranchisement. The article pretends to show that the "alien Socialist" should not be naturalized and, where naturalized, should be disfranchised. Whether intentional or unintentional, the prefix "alien" to the word "Socialist" is misleading. It is misleading because in the course of the argument the objection is directed, not to the "alien," but the "Socialist." The argument amounts to this: "No believer in the theories of Socialism who seeks to carry them into effect can, without perjury and fraud, swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States."

It is a fact that everyone elected to office must take the oath of allegiance; also is it a fact that every voter takes an implied oath of allegiance. In view here of the conclusion that Socialists should be disfranchised, on the ground that they aim at changes in the Constitution, can mean nothing else than that whoever would change the Constitution, whether in the direction of Socialism or otherwise, should be disfranchised. If this principle is sound, then the disfranchising must commence with the writers on the "Post-Intelligencer"; it is proposing by its scheme to change Constitution and principles. This construction will strike the "Post-Intelligencer" as novel, as absurd. We know that. No sane man, if he is well informed, would ever give the "Post-Intelligencer" credit for knowledge of constitutional law or any of the kindred sciences. As educator of the masses, the national organ of the Socialist Labor Party thinks it not amiss to educate the "Post-Intelligencer." A public primary lesson administered on the subject will serve a double educational purpose: it will teach this capitalist organ a thing or two, and it will convey information to the masses that will help them to rid themselves of the delusion that these capitalist Editors know what they talk about.

Now, then, publi "Post-Intelligencer," rise in your seat and learn:

1. The Constitution of the United States, Art. V., provides, and is wholly taken up with the provision, for the AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

2. There was a great man in this country, by name George Washington. He is frequently called the "Father of his country." He wrote letters, private and public. These letters exist to this day. In them he pointed out that this provision to Amend the Constitution marked a new era in the history of government. Former amendments in government had to be done by bloody social shocks; in America, such changes are made possible without shocks, the method to make them being provided for by the Amendment clause, Art. V.

3. There is another public document of great veneration in this country. It is read regularly every Fourth of July. It is known as the Declaration of Independence, and is a cornerstone in the governmental theory that this country's political sociology was reared on. It provides that it is the "right and duty" of a people, whenever any form of government becomes in their opinion destructive of the beneficent ends that governments are instituted for, "to alter or to abolish such government and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

4. There was another great man in the country, Chief Justice Marshall by name. He construed the Constitution repeatedly. He lays down the principle that the Amendment Clause recognizes in the people the right to pull down the present and set up any form of government, and provides the manner how.

5. There was some time ago a set of brigands in this country, known as "Slave Holders," also called "Copperheads." They held that no change could be made in the Constitution, Amendment Clause or no Amendment Clause (Art. V.), and they pronounced upon that ground the Abolitionists as "traitors," "non-Americans," "Atheists" and "illusions."

(Mark all these words.) The epithets were hurled on the ground that what the Abolitionists wanted required "a change in our sacred institutions." G. These gentry, presently showed the cloven hoof. He who opposes changes in the Constitution on the ground that no changes may be made, is nothing but a brigand. Scratch him long enough and the brigand will appear. Being scratched long enough, the brigand soon did appear in the Copperhead. He took up arms to protect his brigandage,—and those who held that the Constitution could be changed, mapped the earth with the brigands, many of whose bones he bleaching to this day south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Now, pupil "Post-Intelligencer," you may take your seat, and chew upon the lesson just taught you. We may take you a grade higher some other time.

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY ILLUSTRATED.

About four years ago, immediately upon the launching of the Social Democracy in Chicago, the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois issued a manifesto. The document was a refutation and tribulation of Social Democratic theories and tactics, the implied as well as the expressed. Among the expressions used in that document was this:

"The Socialist Labor Party, never compromises truth to make a friend, never hesitates to strike a blow at error lest it make an enemy."

In this one sentence was compressed the whole tactical attitude of the S. L. P.; and, by contrast, the attitude of its would-be rival, the Social Democracy, was summarized. The key-note of the Social Democracy was "compromise with truth," "tolerance for error." In this way it was "to win over millions to Socialism forthwith," and institute "Socialism in our time." It is not here the purpose to re-demonstrate the soundness and dignity of the Socialist Labor Party poise, or to recite the long and ever accumulating list of proofs of the falseness, futility and fatality of the Social Democratic tactical posture. It is enough for the present purpose to record the fact that the difference instead of vanishing, has grown intenser: the S. L. P. becoming ever more unflinchingly uncompromising as the day of the final struggle approaches, the S. D. growing ever more compromising, ever more tolerant as the crisis draws near.

In view of this historic summary, a certain passage, taken from the letter of a Social Democrat that appears in the September 28, 1901, issue of the Redlands, Cal., "Undercurrent," acquires a sort of philosophic historic significance. The anonymous writer, singing the praises of his Social Democracy, which he now calls by its latest name, "Socialist Party," says in that passage:

"The Socialist Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never hesitates to strike a blow at error lest it make an enemy."

At the battle of the Pyramids Napoleon uttered a speech that thrilled with admiration not his army and people only but his foes wherever found. Whole passages, but particularly one, resounded the world over. That one was:

"Soldiers, from the height of these pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!"

Indeed, a sublime summary of the history of the region where the French army was drawn up; luminous pen-sketch of that pyramid-crested stretch of waste! Several years later, the negroes of Hayti being in revolt against their masters, found themselves on a certain occasion confronted by these in martial array. The negro mob was ready to scatter, and did scatter. Their chieftain, however, a burly negro, whose ears catches of Napoleon's great speech had reached, sought to rally his men, and belovied at them this invocation:

"Soldiers, from the height of these coconut trees four thousand monkeys look down upon you!"

Is there any essential difference between that negro's apish conduct and the parroting of the virile language of the S. L. P. by a party that is contorted in apologies for armory-repairing and capitalist political jobs-taking members, so as to "make friends," and whose arm is palsied with fear to strike a blow at the pestiferous error of Organized Scabbism, lest it "make enemies?"

History ever repeats itself, likes ever taking to likes.

EMPTY, SOUNDING CYMBAL.

The students of Yale, before whom the Rev. Lyman Abbott preached a sermon in Battle Chapel last Sunday, must conclude either that the Rev. gentleman is a trifler, or that this is a trifling world. Said the Rev. gentleman in the course of his homily:

"If you young men are going to enlist in the battle for purity in politics and in life, enter it for life. If you can't go this, don't go in at all. It isn't worth the while to enter the battle for a month, or a year. As in life so in politics."

So far, very beautiful. And what was the great goal, what about was the battle, the extent and importance and nobleness of which the preacher sought to impress upon his young hearers with these true words? Was that battle for life to be waged in behalf of completing the cycle of human revolutions by overthrowing the capitalist system, that last of slave systems, and making man free at last? Was it at least to be a battle

of education in which the standard of Humanity was to be reared, and planted as a rallying point from which at some later day the final battle could be delivered? Was it to be a battle for Truth against Falsehood, for Truth against Shams, for Truth against Hypocrisy so as, at least to cleanse the race from within, and prepare it for the day of battle? Oh, no! The battle that the Rev. gentleman invited these young men to turn their minds to had no higher aims than the hypocritical municipal reforms present; he set up as the ideal to be reached nothing higher than the fraud of such reforms: he furnished his youthful hearers with no higher soul tonic than the pharisaic assumption of superior morality to cloak immorality with and under which to practise it.

Truly, if among those young men there were any inclined to lead a filthy life of falsehood, they must have received their inspirations from the Rev. Abbott, and been shown how. They must have learned that it was possible to be corruptly selfish and yet put on the appearance of altruism; to be cowardly as hens and yet put on the appearance of bravery. They were there taught that words and phrases can take the place of deeds. They there learned that they could uphold the capitalist system of slavery, and yet strut with breasts filled as liberators; that they could uphold a social system that breeds impurity and yet sanctimoniously turn up their eyes as personifications of purity; that the magnitude of a man's work on earth depends, not upon the importance of the work, but upon the bombast it is clothed with. In short, if it was possible to debauch the intellect of the young men of Yale, the Rev. Lyman Abbott must have succeeded to perfection.

With such a Devil's Advocate as Hadley for President and such a Devil's Servant as Abbott for Preacher, the Devil's cause cannot be said to be neglected. Surely not at Yale.

A TYPE OF THE "SPOILIATION" HATER.

Facing the notification committee of the Democratic party of the city of New York on the 7th instant, Mr. Edward M. Shepard made a speech accepting the nomination for Mayor, and, posing as a tribune of the people, said among other things:

"I hate spoliation to-day as much as I ever did."

"That much for words, now for deeds; that much for phrases, now for facts. 'Tribune of the people,' 'Friend of the workingman,' 'Anti-spoliation' Edward M. Shepard is a President, Vice-president or Director in the following concerns:

Alvarez Land & Timber Co., Berkshire Apartment Association, Colorado Midland Railway, Compania Metalurgica Mexicana, Mexican Mineral Railway Co., Mexican Northern Railway Co., Montezuma Lead Co., Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter (Limited), Potosi & Rio Verde Railway, Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R., Sombretre Mining Co.

In other words, Mr. Shepard holds such a controlling amount of stock in eleven Corporations and Trusts that he is a leading officer therein. This fact justifies the belief that he also is an extensive stockholder, like Seth Low, in a number of other concerns, in which, however, his holdings are not large enough to raise him to office.

Translated into plain everyday English, "stockholder" spells "spoliationist of the worker." The stockholder is the capitalist; he does no manner of work in the concerns in which he holds stock. The man who holds stock in and "directs" simultaneously an Alvarez Land & Timber Company and a Berkshire

partment Association, a Mexican Railway and a Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter concern, a Montezuma Lead Company and a Colorado Midland Railway, a Mexican Metalurgic affair and a Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R., etc., etc., cannot do the work on all. Only one thing can such a man do on all, and that is to spoliate the workingmen. Indeed, from his vulture's acie, up in the crags of the Adirondacks, Mr. Shepard swoops down periodically on his "dividends," a word that, in turn, put into plain, everyday English, means the blood, the marrow, the flesh of the workers. These, held under by the capitalist system, are compelled to yield their substance to the spoliation: they work, he idles; they toil, he enjoys.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor of New York, spoke truth: he hates spoliation to-day as much as he ever did, that is to say, he hates it now no less than ever. How much he hates it may be gathered from his readiness to extend his sphere of spoliation. Hitherto circumscribed to spoliating the workingman in his railway, land and timber, apartment, lead mines and such other concerns, he now proposes to extend his depredations to the political field and ride the workers there. Accustomed to plunder them of the bulk of the wealth that they produce, he now life to be waged in behalf of completing the cycle of human revolutions by overthrowing the capitalist system, that last of slave systems, and making man free at last? Was it at least to be a battle

powers, in addition to the economic powers that he already enjoys, to grind them down, and in more wholesale style practise his only trade,—SPOILIATION.

None but those who consider their mission in life to be to serve for carrion to the capitalist spoliation, will cast their votes for Shepard or Low. All others will plump their votes for the Socialist Labor Party ticket from Benjamin F. Keimard at the top, down to the bottom.

ORGANIZED SCABBISM.

It pays to look back once in a while, and refresh one's memory. More than once one will stumble across incidents that in the hurry of the moment escaped unperceived, and that, looked at again, especially by the light of fresher occurrences, are peculiarly interesting. One such incident happened last September in connection with the late steel strike. The scene is the office of the Trust. The star performer is Mr. Samuel Gompers. He holds the stage. Addressing the officials of the Trust, he says:

"Is the talk that union labor must be put down in this country idle, or is the United States Steel Corporation at the head of a movement to attain such an end? Is the Corporation distinctly antagonistic to union labor as a whole or hostile solely to Amalgamated?"

Not Hamlet's great soliloquy, spoken with the trembling Ophelia as the spectator, could give stuff for as many commentaries as these few lines, uttered by the head of what pleases to call itself the "organized forces of American Labor," and the "unifier of the American workingmen."

How grandly daring is not the pose of the man who, walking up to the

of the forces he is supposed to combat, hurls at him such a gage of battle? To the whole collection of gages of battle, none can compare with this. Isn't it as natural as natural can be that the officers of the Steel Trust are individually and collectively engaged in downing union labor, also among the cigarmakers, the children pants-makers, the pretzel-vanishers, the egg candlers, the encaustic tile-layers, the horse tail-scrubbers, and so on to the end of the list?

Of course, it is. Being so, such a question, popped at the Steel Trust magnates, was well calculated to "knock the starch clean out of them." It did knock the starch out of them. When they recovered enough breath to answer, the answer was, "Oh, weak, as coming from knocked-out men, 'No, no, Gompers dear! Oh, dear, no! Our hostility is limited to the Amalgamated. We shall let all the others alone, we assure you.'—And another glorious victory was added to the long string of Gompersian Union victories! Field Marshall Gompers can, with no great exertion of the imagination, be seen strutting off, his sabre clanking against his spurs. He had "compelled the Steel Trust magnates to raise the siege, before all the other Unions." Is not that a grand work for a grand army? Let only the carping, cantankerous Socialist Labor Party men and the never satisfied Socialist Trade and Labor Alliancemen find fault with the Amalgamated being left in the lurch. It is the business of these Socialists to wreck Unions by always pointing out defects. The true Union man keeps quiet, and pays his dues to foot Gompers' rum bills, and quietly waits for his turn, when his Union will be offered up as a sacrifice "for the greater glory of Pure and Simpledom."

Again, how well exemplified is the Gompersian claim that the A. F. of L. is the consolidator of the Working Class! Can a better illustration be furnished than the above of how the A. F. of L. teaches the workers the great lesson of the solidarity of Labor? No, indeed. You have here the lesson of solidarity taught in the abstract and practised in the concrete, the whole put into a practical nutshell and not as a "visionary Socialist idea." The Amalgamated is sacrificed. True, but don't you see that as the result of that the rest of the four hundred Unions are thereby saved? What is more, 1 or 399? It is a plain proposition in arithmetic. Is not the lesson of solidarity thereby taught to the 1 and to the 399? To-morrow it will be taught to another 1 and to the remaining 398; and then to still another 1 and to the then remaining 397; and so on till it has been drilled into all, backwards and forwards. Of course, the pestiferous Socialists will nag and carp at this policy. What do they know of the intricacies of Unionism? Moreover, are they not "Union Wreckers" while Gompersism is the "Union Builder?" Let the wicked Socialists yell: "genuine Unionists" will whoop it up enthusiastically for Gompers, and, like soldiers, well disciplined and drilled in solidarity, march in successive battalions to slaughter.

Oh, Allah, Allah! Great is Organized Scabbism, and Gompers is its Prophet.

The rat-in-the-hole attitude, that the Kangaroo Social Democrats have been thrown into by the capitalist outcry against Socialism, the moment the Buffalo assassination took place, is not the slightest of the arguments that time has furnished in justification of the firmness of the Socialist Labor Party against freaks. A source of constant trouble in the S. L. P. used to be the

cry of "intolerance" raised by the freaks who had got into the Party. They claimed the S. L. P. attitude towards the Anarchists was wrong, and they had not a few good words for these apostles of assassination. Of course, as fast as these freaks uttered themselves that way they were kicked out of the Party. They finally foregathered around the anarchists with whom they made common cause,—and whom they promptly deserted in the hour of trial.

It is not the columns of the stock quotations that only indicate business is bad and competition brisk. That the struggle for pennies is intense may also be gathered from the conduct of the "religious" press and the pulpites generally. While one set, the Roman Catholic set that owns the Pittsburgh "Observer," is imputing Czolgosz to the public schools, i. e., to Protestantism, another set, the Protestant set that runs "The English Churchman" is imputing Czolgosz to the Roman Catholics. What the Pittsburgh "Observer" said on Czolgosz and the public schools has been given in these columns a few days ago. Now this is what "The English Churchman" has to say:

"It is a well-known fact that Rome connived at the assassination of President Lincoln.

"The late President McKinley before his death issued a terrible exposure of the iniquities of Rome, and kindly sent copies of it to the National Protestant Federation.

"Rome has endeavored to suppress this document, and copies are exceedingly scarce.

"Extracts from this exposure are published by the N. P. F. in their leaflet No. 10.

"Every reader of 'The English Churchman' should send 1s. for copies to the Hon. Sec."

Are not both sets snapping for pennies like sharks snapping for fish?

And now it is England that finds it necessary to protect herself from American Anarchists. One of these gentlemen, Kelly by name, spoke in London favorably of Czolgosz's acts, and the London "Standard" protests. First England sends her Mawbrays and Homes, and now America seems to return the compliment by sending her Kelly, and England does not seem to appreciate that courtesy.

Kipling has been writing South African war "poetry" again. It was thought when he admitted "It was all our fault, and our very great fault" that he had befouled Pegasus to the greatest possible extent, but in his latest performance, "The Reformers," he has beaten the poor jaded steed until it limps and hobbles like the nag of a country tic pedler.

Political and Economic.

The Detroit "Free Press" evidently does not yet realize that the late steel strike was brought on at the instigation of the Trust itself through its labor lieutenants, who played Shaffer for a fool. The "Free Press" imputes the defeat of the strikers to their "unpreparedness." Is the "Free Press" really as ignorant as that, or is it cracking jokes at the expense of the duped rank and file?

The Escondido, Cal., "Socialist" (sic) party has adopted resolutions demanding that "a property qualification be exacted of every individual landing on our shores." The gentlemen must have forgotten their cue. Such restrictions sound odd from folks who claim to be Socialists. International Socialists at that. Duck will take to the water, and puss, whatever her dress, will be a mouser still. The Debserie is bound to forget itself at times, and come out in its true colors.

The "American Federationist," the organ of Gompers' A. F. of L., continues to advertise the National Cash Registers as "made by organized labor;" the metal polishers' Journal," the organ of a body affiliated with the A. F. of L., continues to head its first page with the legend: "National Cash Register Boycotted." What a beautiful spectacle of the solidarity of Labor as brought about by the Gompers style of unionism!

Here is a sample of how falsifiers get caught in their own meshes, or put their feet into their own mouths. The following two statements occur in one issue, in one article, in the Hoken "Observer"—Bob Davis (Democratic) and Kangaroo (Social Democratic) official organ.

The article in question bears the caption "Socialist Orators in Union Hill" and is supposed to be the report of an S. L. P. meeting. Near the beginning it says:

"Campbell and Fricke spoke from 8 o'clock to about 9:15. A large audience of curiosity seekers listened to the arguments expounded by the speakers."

At the end of the story are these three lines, making a separate paragraph:

"There were very few listeners last night to the speeches delivered by Campbell and Fricke."

Evidently the editor in putting on the "finishing touch" forgot what his reporter had said in the beginning.

Ex-Senator Manderson gives it as his opinion that anarchy and socialism must be stamped out. The trouble with ex-Senator Manderson is that he "like thousands of others fails to distinguish the sweeping and fundamental difference between anarchy and socialism. The two are as radically different as darkness and light. It is not a compliment to the information of the general public that the terms are so often and so persistently confused."

Bryan in his "Commoner," while declaring he is no Socialist, gives this deserved rebuke to the slanderers of Socialism:

"The Pope's encyclical (against Socialism and aluded to in Archbishop Corrigan's letter) IS NOT THE WORK OF LEO XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, BUT MERELY THE OPINION OF JOACHIM PECCI, AS A WRITER ON SOCIAL ECONOMICS."

THIS is the important, THIS is the valuable part of the Rev. McGrady's challenge.

Archbishop Corrigan headed the Anarchistic mob of capitalist Editors, preachers and politicians, who recently sought to lash the rabble of the country to deeds of violence against the Socialist Labor Party. In the pursuit of their doubly immoral purpose—immoral because it was sustained by deliberate falsehood, and immoral because it was intended to protect the reign of the brigand Capitalist Class,—the Editors, preachers and politicians afore-said, with one exception, placed their "arguments" upon their own "merits." The exception was Archbishop Corrigan. He justified himself with "the teachings of Leo XIII." Evidently from the Rev. McGrady's statement, last quoted, the Archbishop uttered in this a forgery: it was as if he signed the name of one man to the words of another.

Now, then, the question is, What means does the Roman Catholic machinery of government provide for putting the snuffer on a forger within its own ranks, and to stop such a scandal to good morals? If there is any such measure, has the Rev. McGrady set it afoot? If not, why not?

THE FLOOR GRANTED TO THE REV. McGRADY.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a despatch from Cincinnati, O., giving an open letter by which the Rev. T. McGrady of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church of Bellevue, Ky., calls Archbishop Michael Augustine Corrigan of New York to account for issuing a certain letter on last September 14, apropos of the Buffalo assassination, requesting the clergy "to impress on the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Father Leo XIII. against the errors of Socialism," and challenges the Archbishop to a public debate.

To unthinking men, who sympathizing with, and wishing to see Socialism established, yet fail to realize that a structure, whether social or otherwise, cannot be raised upon false foundations, the most valuable passage in the Rev. McGrady's letter of challenge would seem to be that in which he asserts:

"The Catholic Church championed Socialism for four hundred years, until capitalism succeeded in winning the high places and poured its corrupting gold into her coffers."

This passage, however, is far from being the most valuable. In fact, it is the least valuable because it bristles with false economic, false sociologic and, consequently false historic allegations.

Socialism is a social system grounded on compulsory co-operative labor; compulsory co-operative labor is, in turn, predicated upon the existence of gigantic tools of production. The gigantic tool cannot be operated by individual effort. To be operated at all it must be operated collectively, large masses co-operating to one end. A conflict, the simmerings of which are yet perceptible, arose between collective and individual labor. Collective labor merges the individual in the species. The fascination—corrosively selfish, barbaric, and self-destructive—of individual prowess, resisted the merging process. The issue of the conflict was the victory of collective labor. Such was inevitable. The aim of labor is to produce the material things needed for life. The fact that collective labor made possible the production and distribution of such material things in quantities so large and with a consumption of time so small that life, intellectual and spiritual, could bound upward, crushed the small tool of individualistic production, and thus compelled man, obedient to the laws of his mission, to abandon the narrow path of individualism and strike the broad road of collectivism; to operate, not as single beings, but as the human species. Capitalism is that transition stage in the career of the race where the roads fork. Collective labor is established, but individual ownership continues in the tools that compel collective labor. Capitalism consists in the social-economic tradition of COLLECTIVE labor by means of INDIVIDUALLY owned tools of production. From this absurd condition, typical of transition periods, where the child abhors his breathes neither quite through its navel nor quite through its lungs, flow all the heinous evils of modern society that every good-hearted man rebels at.

Accordingly, the Catholic Church could not in its early centuries have championed Socialism for the simple reason that there was not then any Socialism to champion; and there was no Socialism then for the simple reason that the material conditions were absent to make Socialism possible. For the same reason capitalism could not then "win the high places in the Catholic Church" and "pour its corrupting gold into the Churches' coffers"; there was and there could be no capitalism in existence to do the winning and pouring.

While allowing credit to the Rev. McGrady for his good intentions, these may not be allowed to work evil. In confusing patriarchal benevolence with Socialism, he places the modern Social Question on false foundations. He incurs an anachronism. Capitalism and its sequence, Socialism, are recent developments of the race. It is the duty of the Socialist to point out the fact. The structure reared on loose ground stands at the mercy of the first blast that comes along; the ground breaks under it and it falls together. The structure reared by the Socialist Labor Party is to be proof against all blasts.

Not, however, by reason of these serious errors, contained in the Rev. McGrady's letter, is it to be wholly dismissed as worthless. Not at all. The uninform on economics and sociology, the Rev. McGrady is certainly well informed on the internal mechanism of his own hierarchy. That is his department. His letter contains a passage that falls under that head. It is this:

"The Pope's encyclical (against Socialism and aluded to in Archbishop Corrigan's letter) IS NOT THE WORK OF LEO XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, BUT MERELY THE OPINION OF JOACHIM PECCI, AS A WRITER ON SOCIAL ECONOMICS."

THIS is the important, THIS is the valuable part of the Rev. McGrady's challenge.

Archbishop Corrigan headed the Anarchistic mob of capitalist Editors, preachers and politicians, who recently sought to lash the rabble of the country to deeds of violence against the Socialist Labor Party. In the pursuit of their doubly immoral purpose—immoral because it was sustained by deliberate falsehood, and immoral because it was intended to protect the reign of the brigand Capitalist Class,—the Editors, preachers and politicians afore-said, with one exception, placed their "arguments" upon their own "merits." The exception was Archbishop Corrigan. He justified himself with "the teachings of Leo XIII." Evidently from the Rev. McGrady's statement, last quoted, the Archbishop uttered in this a forgery: it was as if he signed the name of one man to the words of another.

Now, then, the question is, What means does the Roman Catholic machinery of government provide for putting the snuffer on a forger within its own ranks, and to stop such a scandal to good morals? If there is any such measure, has the Rev. McGrady set it afoot? If not, why not?

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must have been dreaming all my born days. UNCLE SAM.—Are you making discoveries?

B. J.—It almost looks that way to me. Just think of it: When I struck with my fellow switchmen in Buffalo to uphold the 10-hour law, Governor Flower, the Democrat, swooped down upon us with the whole militia of the State and gave the victory to the bosses who were grinding us down.

U. S.—So he did.

B. J.—Then I went to work as a longshoreman on the Erie Lake, and Mark Hanna, the Republican, cut our wages in two; and when we struck he knocked the stuffings out of us with policemen's clubs.

U. S.—Too true.

B. J.—And then I got a

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications. Besides the signature and address. None will be recognized.]

Value of Man as Compared With a Horse
As \$1 to 40,000.

To THE PEOPLE.—A Citizens' Union man approached the writer, urging membership in the Citizens' Union, and support of their ticket, saying they stood for "purity," "businesslike methods" in city government, "economy," "a government run on business principles, the same as a business man runs his own business," and so forth.

As political principles are supposed to be adopted for the benefit of man and as the Citizens' Union advocates favor business methods in government, what value business men put on the working-man becomes of interest, as the following incident will show:

About ten o'clock, one very hot night last summer, a man on a bicycle rode up to the driver of a delivery wagon on upper Broadway, and called to him to stop, saying: "I told you not to trot that horse; he is now ready to drop; he will be dead before you deliver the goods; go to the store; get your money; I have no more use for you."

A bystander remarked to the owner: "Rather short notice of dismissal."

"Oh, well," he replied, "it means a dead horse or a new driver, and I can get a hundred drivers for a twenty-five cent ad., while it will cost one hundred dollars to get a new horse." Accordingly, the business man's value of men: four for one cent, of a horse, 10,000 cents each, or 40,000 times as much as a man.

The man who votes the business man's ticket sets his own value to one quarter of a cent, or one 40,000th part of the value of a horse.

R. S.
New York, Oct. 4.

How the Workingman Pays Six Dollars For One.

To THE PEOPLE.—While looking in the window of a picture store the other evening, a heavy-looking workingman asked the store-keeper: "What do you want for that picture?"

"Two dollars," said he.

"Holy gee!" said the man, "I have just paid four fifty for one just like it; same picture and same frame."

The writer knows the wholesale price of said picture to be \$1, though it costs not over 75 cents to produce.

Here we find the workingman paying as much for one picture as he would for six under a Socialist Republic; in which interest and profits are dispensed with.

This is no isolated case either, as the cost of goods to the consumer is always one hundred to several thousand per cent. above the cost of production; brought about by large profits and the costly way of distribution.

Any man casting his ballot for any but the S.L.P., votes to give six dollars for one as in the case of the man and his picture.

R. S.
New York, Oct. 6.

On Top Again.

To THE PEOPLE.—After considerable advertising given to it, in the capitalist press of which the inclosed from the Hartford "Post" of the 10th instant is a sample, Section Hartford held one of the most successful hall meetings ever held in this city. Comrade Walker spoke along the lines of the evolution of society, pointing to the division of society into classes, and the class interest represented by the Republicans and Democrats, and the working class interest represented by the Socialist Labor Party. Detective Walter Smith, was sent to arrest Walker, should he use any "incendiary language" but while leaving he told one of the members that all that was said was right, and he was pleased to get a chance to listen to the lecture.

Taken all in all it was one of the best indoor meetings we ever held and those who came to see were well treated to a dose they never heard before.

Hartford, Ct., Oct. 7.

(Enclosure.)

SOCIALISTS' MEETING.

Speaker Who Was Arrested in Bristol Coming Here Sunday.

William Walker, of Newark, who, with Socialist Councilman Patrick of New Britain, was arrested at Bristol on the night of September 15 for alleged incendiary utterances, is scheduled to speak on "Socialism or Slavery, Which?" under the auspices of Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, at Socialist Labor Party Hall, 802 Main street, to-morrow evening at 7:30 p.m.

It is probable that the Hartford authorities will take steps to see that the speech is within bounds. In Bristol Walker is charged with having spoken disrespectfully of President McKinley, and it was said at the time that the action of the town authorities in arresting the two men was all that prevented a riot. They were heavily fined in the town court the next day, and took an appeal. The case is still pending.

The speakers claimed that they uttered nothing inflammatory, and there were a number of witnesses who testified that they heard nothing that could be construed as either incendiary or disrespectful. On the other hand, reputable townsmen testified they were guilty of the charge.

The attention of Acting Mayor Dwight Chapman was called to the meeting to-morrow evening, and he told a Post reporter this afternoon that he should consult with Chief of Police Bill in regard to it. At first he thought he should take no action, as Mayor Harrison was to be home to-morrow morning, but after giving the subject some consideration he came to the conclusion that it was of a nature requiring early attention, so he decided on the course stated. If Mayor Harrison returns to-morrow morning, as is expected, the matter will be turned over to him.

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terly fought, and the ordinance shown to conflict with the State constitution the Judge who appeared to be prejudiced, found the comrades guilty, and fined them \$5 each. The capitalist press is using the assassination of McKinley as a means to misrepresent and persecute the Socialist Labor Party, and the police, who are ever ready to aid them, do their part by hunting up an old ordinance, and without any warning to our Party, proceed to arrest our comrades, hoping to bluff us, but it don't go with the S. L. P. The ordinance, which read as follows, has not been enforced for years, as the S. L. P. and other organizations have given out leaflets at their meetings for years:

"Section 1150—That it is hereby unlawful for any person to distribute to or among pedestrians, or to throw into or upon any car or conveyance, along or upon the public streets of the city, any dodger, hand-bill, or notice of advertisement. Ord. 569."

The police confiscated a few hundred of the platforms of the S. L. P., and according to the Judge, we are not allowed to give away copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The Judge also defined men assembled at a public meeting, as pedestrians—this is in keeping with capitalist interpretation of law and the American language, which they always do to suit the capitalist class. We are holding two street meetings a week, and our hall meetings are splendid. On the last of this month we will hold an entertainment for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE, to-day Section Los Angeles sends \$153.25 to help pay off the debt of the DALY PEOPLE with more to follow, and in spite of police judges, capitalist papers, and all the other powers of capitalism, Section Los Angeles will continue to push the work of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Let other Sections do likewise and the Christmas gift to the DALY PEOPLE will be a clearing off of all the debt on the machinery. Los Angeles has a population of 100,000, with a Section of about seventy-five members including Branch San Pedro. We will give a souvenir to any Section outside of New York, Pittsburgh, Syracuse or Boston that will raise more money by January 1, 1902 for the Daily People Fund than we do.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5. H. J. S.

The Tale of a Flag.

To THE PEOPLE.—I trust that these few lines will be of interest to the members of our "Fighting S. L. P."

About six weeks before President McKinley was shot my little boys asked me to get them flags. I told them I had no money to buy them one just at present. My wife said she would make them a flag if they would be good boys. A broom handle was secured. To it was fastened a piece of a red shirt, about 10x20 inches, driven good and fast into the ground in front of our sitting room window. The boys being satisfied, nothing more was thought about it, so the old red rag kept waving in the breeze. I am the only S. L. P. Socialist in town being considered by all townspeople too radical, an extremist, and finally an anarchist. When McKinley was shot, the third morning after the assassination, as I was going to work a notice hung on the fence before my front door written in a large and bold hand, it read like this:

"The eyes of all good citizens are on the Anarchist. Lynching may be in order."

(Signed) THE COMMITTEE.

The "Times," The "Tacoma Ledger," in fact all the yellow journals from the McKenzie river to Mexico were inciting the people to commit all kinds of crime in the name of Law and Order, but the people could not be moved.

Things went along smoothly until after the funeral. On Tuesday, the 23rd I was down on Water street doing a little shopping when lo and behold!!! a deputa- tion accosted me headed by Mayor F. W. Hastings Goodrich, a shipping commission- er, a banker and a ship broker and three others. As yet I have not learned their names or business. The Mayor as spokesman said "McDonald, we are told you have an anarchist flag in your yard?"

I said no, that is what the children have for a flag and it is going to stay there until I am able to get them a United States flag."

Mr. Goodrich said: "If you don't take it down we will!"

I said: "No you don't. That broom handle and red rag is going to stay there until McKinley's death nor anything will deprive my boys of their playthings. I'll defend them to the last gasp. But to the fair and reasonable, if that flag is hurting your material interests any, just go down in your pockets and buy me a flag and I assure you peace will be declared."

So a flag was produced by this degenerate deputation of capitalism.

So I need not tell how the boys felt. The same day I met a druggist. He said that Reps. and Dems. were going to petition Congress to suppress all Socialist and anarchist mail matter, to also suppress all meetings whether public or private, to also change the Declaration of Independence so there would not be any showing for us but submit to the powers that be.

"I said: 'This hard! How long, O Lord how long! After accomplishing such mighty work as that I believe you'll petition Congress to pass a law to have the red stripes taken from the flag and capitalism will rule for ever and ever. He turned pale."

Wage workers, that fatal shot has drawn the line and no mistaking. It tells all workers to quit working and voting to keep the (cannibal class) in power not a moment longer but demonstrate to them at the polls that our in-

terest is imperative and deport that brigand class where they belong so they will have a chance to work or starve.

Yours on the home stretch to the Workers Republic.

CLASS STRUGGLE.
Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 30.

Hamilton, Ont., Doing Nobly.

To THE PEOPLE.—History repeats itself. The 14th day of September, 1901, will mark an epoch in the history of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in Canada.

The proletariat, marshalled under the banner of the S. L. P., has a knowledge of the actions of the ruling class, of the past and will use that knowledge for a guidance in the future. Knowing that the emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by the working class, and the working class alone, we have been close along the line of the class struggle, and pointed out to the workers that the idle capitalist class of to-day will stop at nothing to keep the workers in subjection.

On September 14, 1901, the S. L. P. of Hamilton prepared to hold its regular open air meeting. The meeting was opened by Snyder, who briefly outlined the principles of the S. L. P. Then introduced the first speaker. Gordon then took the stand and had been speaking about 15 minutes when he was interrupted by a drunken brawler who seemed bent on interrupting the meeting. A policeman standing in the rear of the crowd was called upon to remove him. He stepped forward to do as requested, but was stopped by the Chief, who was dressed in civilian clothes. He then addressed the speaker with this remark:

"Hold on there. You had better move on. This Gordon refused to do. Stating that as the streets were the property of the public the S. L. P., as a part of the public were entitled to the use of the streets, and that he would remain where he was until taken down. He was promptly pulled off the stand and hustled off to the police station.

The chairman, Snyder, then mounted the stand and announced the next speaker, Appleton of London. He had been speaking for about ten minutes, during which time the following dialogue took place:

Chief of Police—"You had better come down or you will land in the jail the same as Gordon."

Appleton—"Have you the authority to arrest me without a warrant?"

Chief—"That don't make any difference. You can't speak here."

Appleton—"What will happen if I continue to speak?"

Chief—"You will be arrested."

Appleton—"Well, then, I guess I'll be arrested," and he proceeded to address the meeting. He was dragged from the stand and locked up.

Snyder then took the stand and announced another speaker. Just as he stepped down the Chief ordered several policemen to ARREST THE STAND.

This they succeeded in doing after a slight demonstration on the part of the crowd, and the stand found its way to the lock-up.

Comrade Shapiro then started to address the crowd from the ground, and he was promptly arrested and placed in the jail. The police then attempted to arrest Snyder, the chairman, but the Chief stated that Snyder was too young, and had no business there. By this time Organizer McKenzie appeared upon the scene and admonished the crowd, who were becoming somewhat threatening toward the police, to refrain from interfering with the police or any of their actions, as they were only doing the bidding of the dominant class, and obeying orders which had been given.

McKenzie was then threatened with arrest, and told to move on. He moved, and the crowd, of four or five thousand, moved after him, cheering for the Socialist Labor Party.

At the City Hall McKenzie attempted to address the crowd on the class struggle. The crowd kept on increasing until it numbered in the neighborhood of 8000. The police again appeared, and McKenzie was placed under arrest. He was taken to the station followed by a vast crowd.

The comrades were kept in jail until 1 a. m. The authorities would not accept \$10,000 bail at ten o'clock, but two hours later, when the streets were clear, the comrades were allowed out on \$10 each to appear on Monday morning on the charge of obstructing the streets.

They appeared, and were fined \$20 or 21 days, and the Magistrate made it conditional that the fine would not be collected if they refrained from agitating on the streets in the future. At first it was decided to appeal the case, but on legal advice from the National Executive Committee it was dropped.

Driven from the public streets the S. L. P. procured a large hall, where a successful mass meeting was held on Saturday, September 28, the audience numbering in the neighborhood of 1,000, and manifesting a great deal of enthusiasm. C. C. Woody of Toronto, along with London, Barrett and Roadhouse, addressed the meeting.

Two hundred and fifty copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and thirty-five pamphlets were sold. A collection was taken to help defray expenses, and \$11.85 was contributed by sympathizers.

Opposed by the capitalist press, the pulpit, the old capitalist parties, the labor fakir, &c., the S. L. P. along with the S. T. & L. A. stands out clear and distinct the only labor organization that stand for the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery.

PRESS COMMITTEE.
Section Hamilton, Ont., S.L.P., Oct. 2.

San Antonio and the "Daily People."

To THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed find I. M. order for \$21.50, which please turn over to Board of Trustees of the DAILY PEOPLE. This sum was contributed by members of Section San Antonio (see inclosed list.) in response to circular letter of September 3, 1901. We have a few more dollars promised by members and sympathizers, which will be forwarded as soon as collected.

Comrades, throughout the land: We take it for granted that we are all agreed that, especially now—when there is an artificial, though well-planned storm raised against the Fighting S. L. P.—we cannot afford to lose our most ef-

fectual weapon, the DAILY PEOPLE—our own creation. We MUST make it self-sustaining in order to keep up our work.

Therefore, ALL hands on deck, and ONE long, steady pull, and we'll win out.

Section San Antonio, S. L. P., FRANK LEITNER.

San Antonio, Oct. 6.

reputation as the ONLY Socialist movement in America.

Los Angeles "Daily People" Resolutions.

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed are the resolutions enthusiastically adopted by Section Los Angeles, S.L.P., in behalf of the DAILY PEOPLE, at a special meeting held September 22. S. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 6.

[Enclosure.]

Realizing that in our DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE we have one of the best means of Socialist propaganda, and in order to use this weapon of agitation and education most effectively, it should be owned exclusively by our Party, unencumbered by any debt, Section Los Angeles Co., S. L. P. in special meeting assembled, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are the only clear-cut, class conscious Socialist papers flying the standard of international revolutionary Socialism, fearlessly fighting oppression, fraud, and ignorance, in the interest of our class, hewing to the line of truth and science regardless of where the chips fall, therefore be it

Resolved, That we take pride and pleasure in pledging our utmost financial support, which it so well deserves, hoping that all Sections throughout the land will take up the fight for Socialism with renewed energy, by increasing the circulation of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, thereby extending its beneficial influence; and be it further

Resolved, That the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE be regarded by Section Los Angeles Co., as the priceless possession of our Party, and its success shall be the constant aim of every loyal comrade.

LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE:
J. C. BAUER,
H. C. HURLEY,
H. J. SCHADE,
The Committee.

From Washington State.

To THE PEOPLE.—While the eastern part of this State is mostly a so-called farming country, and is operated on a more or less up-to-date scale here, this western part along the Pacific ocean, shows quite a different face. The greatest part is mountainous and covered with heavy timber, which, of course, in many places has been taken off, leaving the ground in a shape, hardly fit to inspire anybody with admiration for the beauties of nature. As far as you can see, nothing but burnt stumps and logs, not fit for the market, lie about, like silent witnesses that here, too, capitalism took its prey. Now this wild land of stumps and logs gives birth to many a poor ranger, who tries to clear up a little farm with axe and shovel. Yes, there are thousands of these pioneers spending a lifetime, working themselves and their family to an early grave, with tools as primitive as were in use thousands of years ago, and all this in the 20th century and in the age of machinery, at that! What a waste of energy!

It should be an illustration, plain enough for anybody who has common sense at all, how under the present system of society power and wealth are wasted. It also illustrates the fact that the whole middle class has no show to climb up the ladder of fortune. The only show for the people, working and middle class, is to make very poor living. Only those who have possession of a considerable amount of wealth, have any chance of success.

These little two-cows-and-a-lame-horse rangers, of this place are digging out stumps with shovels and axe, and living more miserably than most workmen, without any property at all. But still, they belong to the "great middle class," the "foundation of the nation." They belong to the middle class and really they imagine themselves to be away ahead of the wage-workers. A wage-worker's lot is bad; no mistake; but how about these Lilliputian rangers? Husband, wife and children have to work from early morning till late at night, without any enjoyment, all the year round, to pay the taxes and "keep up their independence." Milk, butter and eggs: what little they are able to produce of that, has mostly to be sold to "make a living." No wonder many of them get tired of it, and live about like Indians. They catch salmon, which every fall come up in the rivers and creeks by hundreds. (The most of them are sick and therefore easy to catch.) A barrel of these costs next to nothing, salt is still attainable in the land of the free; so they salt the salmon and raise a few potatoes and live like the angels in heaven.

Certainly, there is a big lot of dissatisfaction among them, but for our Socialist Labor Party they have no understanding. They are the right stuff to make up the new dead Peoples Party. The latter disappeared, and now many of them read trashy papers, which always have a kind card for sorts of middle class troubles and feed them with "practical socialism" by the bushel. Some join the corrupt Social Democratic party, because of its chameleon nature, which enables every one to pull his own way. Everyone has his own private system of Socialism, but most of them agree in that point, that the "socialists" have to buy them out." All agitation among them is practically useless and gives us one more proof of Marx's saying: The emancipation of the race is the work of the working class.

Keep the sails up, Comrades, we must get there! ADOLPH TROESTEN.

Granite Falls, Wash.

For The Daily People.

To THE PEOPLE.—Accompanying this letter, find a money order for six dollars. I am out of work now and therefore may not be able to send more very soon.

If you think it proper publish the following—

Comrades: It is not such a huge task for the members of the Party to rid the DAILY PEOPLE of its debts. The amount per capita is only about

four dollars, the greater part of which if not the whole, would be made by collecting from sympathizers, holding festivals, etc. Why not set ourselves to work at once? As a move in that direction, I herewith send six dollars.

F. KOCHENDORFER.

New York, Oct. 6.

An Appeal From Columbus.

To THE PEOPLE.—As Secretary of Section Columbus, I am instructed to ask the endorsement of the N. E. C., to make an appeal to the members of the S. L. P. for money to help the family of our Organizer Theodore Adams, who was sentenced to the workhouse for twenty days and to pay a fine of \$20.00. The charge against Adams was a trumped up one, by men who have repeatedly tried to break up our open air meetings but have always failed, but the shooting of President McKinley gave them an opportunity to do their dirty work. The night McKinley was shot Adams stood in front of the "Dispatch" building looking at the bulletin when all of a sudden a man rushed up to him saying: "You are an Anarchist; you fellows are responsible for the shooting of our President." Adams quickly realized his position, for the crowd was large, and to argue with them was useless, Adams hastily walked away with the crowd after him. An officer happened to be near by and Adams asked him for protection. The officer led Adams to a street car and Adams rode home. At two o'clock the next morning, this same officer woke him up and arrested him, stating that those same men who attacked him the night before went to the police station and filed a charge against Adams claiming that he carried concealed weapons, and of being disorderly. This is what he was sentenced for. Adams appealed his case to the next court but the clerk demands the costs to be put up before his case can be heard. This is equal to a conviction for we have no money, but this is not all. Last night he received a written notice from his landlord to vacate his house in three days.

Comrades, do your duty, Adams' cause is your cause. Adams would not have been in this trouble had he not been known as a public speaker for the S. L. P.

Yours fraternally,
Section Columbus, S. L. P.,
JAS. E. LLOYD, Sec'y.

99 West Court street.

P. S. Any donations should be sent to the secretary's address, 99 West Court street, Columbus, Ohio, where they will be thankfully received.

J. E. L.

Camping on the Trail of the Int'l Cigarmakers Fakirs

To THE PEOPLE.—Of all the "Labor Fakirs" in this glorious land of the "fool dinner pail" I think we have here the dirtiest one that ever walked in scab shoes or drank scab beer.

We have chased this festive "Fakir" over mountain and far through alleys and corn fields and so far he hasn't made a stand with the exception of one night a week ago and it happened this way: A party of four of us took a trip in the country for a little ride. After stopping at several villages we finally landed in East Greenville, and to our surprise we ran into this "labor fakir" at a certain hotel and they all proved to be "Xonun" men. After supper they all gathered in the bar room and of course had been posted by Mr. "Labor Fakir" that we were Alliance men from Telford. They began to (so they thought) "make it warm" for us. Well, I opened up on this crowd and it at once resolved itself into a howling mob. There were at least 20 or 25 of them and they of course thought that all they had to do was to make a loud noise. "Labor Fakir" Mr. Montis one of the signers of that famous Philadelphia resolution after the New York strike. I asked him why he didn't accept a challenge, and to my surprise he denied point blank that I had ever challenged him!

I have challenged him four times the last time was at a mass meeting held by him and another "Fakir" in Souderton, and from the stage he refused.

In presence of this mob in East Greenville I challenged him again, this time Mr. Montis has either got to face the music or leave this "neck-to-the-woods" you will no doubt hear of some very warm times in this locality in the near future Keystone Local S. T. & L. A. have made up their minds to drive the Cigar Makers International "Scabbery" out of this district.

UP AND AT THEM! Keystone.

Telford, Pa., Oct. 10.

The "Jo urnal's" "Chime."

To THE PEOPLE.—It is interesting to watch the shrewdness with which the "New York Journal" deceives the great masses.

As the workers have the whole political power in their hands, therefore the capitalists of this country have to use all their trickery to prevent the workers from voting into power that party which aims to abolish the private ownership of the means of production and distribution of the necessities of life, so as to do away with the system that gives luxury to the few and want to the many.

The press exercises an immense influence over the masses. It is

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
J. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas Street, Market Square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Read Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office on Tuesday, 10 p. m.

Canadian S. L. P.

London, Ont., Oct. 7.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Haselgrove elected to the chair. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read. Ashplant absent and excused. Towton absent without excuse.

Correspondence.—From Section Hamilton re propaganda meeting, also that trial for charges re speaking on the "Gore," September 14, takes place October 7, asking for advice concerning legal assistance; matter left with the committee appointed at special meeting, September 24, with power. From Section London re speaking on public highways, secretary to reply giving information desired. From Section Vancouver, asking for information concerning trouble at Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary instructed to reply sending full particulars, as far as known. From Extension, B. C., re stamp, etc.

Reports.—Committee reported on price of seal. The N.E.C. decided it best to procure letter heads for the use of Sections, leaving name of Section blank, instead.

Secretary submitted draft of revised constitution ordered to have one hundred copies printed to send to Sections for approval.

Call from Section St. Thomas for a speaker Thursday, 10th, inst.; Ashplant appointed.

Secretary and Treasurer ordered to prepare their semi-annual reports.

Secretary instructed to provide Comrade Wade with literature for distribution in Woodstock, Ont.

I. P. Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y.

Connecticut State Committee.

A regular meeting of the State Committee was held Oct. 4. Harrison elected chairman. Roll call, all members present. Minutes of previous regular meeting approved as read.

Communications, from Section Rockville. From Secretary Kahn, relative to leaflet. One from Section New Britain enclosing \$6.00 for 50 due stamps. From New Haven enclosing \$2.40 for 20 due stamps. From Section Waterbury enclosing \$7.20 for 60 due stamps. Twenty stamps were also sent as per indebtedness.

Secretary reported the Bristol case expenses, \$9.65. Approved.

Comrade Wm. Walker reported his tour of the State. Expenses for carfare and lodging, \$13.04; twenty-one days. Labor, \$75.50, received on account, \$20.00; balance due, \$55.54, which was paid to Wm. Walker. Report S. E. C. for month of September. Income, \$26.40, expenses, \$54.35, balance on hand Oct. 4th, \$113.72.

Leonard Thompson, Rec. Sec'y.

Minnesota Collections.

The following sums have been collected in Indianapolis during September for the organization fund, and the total, \$5.75, sent to the State Secretary:

V. Erlanson, 25c; W. B. Hammond, 25c; L. A. Ferrin, 25c; Thomas Russell, 50c; Peter Farrell, 25c; Martin Hanson, 50c; Fred Bergstrom, 25c; J. W. Johnson, 50c; Gus Anderson, 25c; Theo. Zollner, \$1.00; Adolph Ortmann, 25c; P. Van Lear, 25c; P. Lindbom, 50c; C. E. Anderson, 50c; A. N. Buck, 25c.

In last month's report the total sum was incorrectly given as \$9.25, though the detailed statement showed the amount to be \$9.75, which was correct and was the amount forwarded.

W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.

St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, S. L. P., will hold meetings every first and third Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets. Free discussion will follow each lecture.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged, \$1035.21
Section Los Angeles, Cal., 11.00
J. A. Stodel, 10.00
H. Norman, 10.00
A. E. Norman, 10.00
G. Alsenpreis, 5.00
J. Kronman, 5.00
K. Bauer, 5.00
H. Kruse, 5.00
J. Roth, 5.00
A. C. Wirtz, 5.00
Ed. Ahnfeldt, 5.00
C. Finke, 5.00
Fred Schuette, 5.00
V. Dol, 5.00
J. Z. Brown, 5.00
Geo. Andersen, 5.00
B. Jensen, 5.00
B. Andersen, 3.25
B. Rudnick, 2.50
D. Rudnick, 2.50
A. Wismenberger, 2.00
W. Koller, 2.00
N. C. Madison, 2.00
C. C. Haller, 2.00
H. Finber, 1.00
J. C. Hurley, 1.00
J. A. Boal, 1.00
E. J. Cooper, 1.00
Wm. Smith, 1.00
N. Guenschberger, 1.00
Alf. Rhode, 1.00
Wm. Skinner, 1.00
H. Hagen, 1.00
H. Schwartz, 1.00
J. F. Schneider, 1.00
D. F. Millard, 1.00
P. Varlo, 1.00
F. N. Tuttle, 2.00
H. Hansen, 2.00
A. Mahberg, 1.50
John Murphy, 1.50
T. P. Lehan (Chula Vista, Cal.), .75
R. G. Lyndon, .40
Collection at Agitation meeting, 8.05

J. Schater, .50
D. Kernachon, .50
J. O. Becker, .50
A. E. Robert, .50
A. Boal, .50
P. Jacobsen, .50
A. Weinberg, 1.00
A. Stuber, 1.00
H. J. Schade, 1.00
Edmund Bellinger, San Antonio, Texas, .50
Chas. Vanderporten, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00
Joseph Anderes, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00
J. C. Section Jersey City, N. J., 5.00
T. N. Y. City, 2.00
Section St. Louis, Mo., 30.00
Section Paterson, N. J., 1.00
F. Koettgen, 1.00
U. Fruch, 1.50
E. Gillmore, 1.00
H. Platz, 5.00
E. Landgraf, 1.00
P. Kunzler, 2.00
J. H. S., 2.00
Section Eureka, Cal., 1.00
A. W. McLean, 1.00
J. Churches, 1.00
Jas. Ballard, 1.00
R. E. Downes, 1st 3rd and 5th A. D., N. Y. City, 1.00
F. Koebendorfer, Albany, N. Y., 6.00
15th and 17th A. D., City, 5.00
John Cogrove, 5.00
B. O'Toole, 5.00
Dan Wallis, 1.00
Chas. Baner, 1.50
13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2.00
Robt. Mains, Jr., 1.00
C. Anderson, 1.00
Theo. Christianson, .50
Jul. Belopolsky, .50
H. H. Weiss, .50
34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City, 1.00
John Keep, 1.00
J. J. Leahy, 1.00
L. Kobel, 1.00
L. Rasmussen, 5.00
H. Seitz, 1.00
C. C. Crawford, 5.00
12th A. D., N. Y. City, .50
B. Rothstein, .25
K. Alterman, .50
M. Solomon, .50
S. H. Lewine, .50
Merry Frank, .50
Julius Hammer, 2.00
Section Colorado Springs, Colo., 5.00
Section New Haven, Conn., 3.10
Section Kane, Pa., 5.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn., 2.50
Section Wilkesburg, Pa., 1.00
John Conly, 1.00
Jacob Stark, 1.00
E. R. Munro, 1.00
Henry Mosbaugh, 1.00
Jas. A. McConnell, 1.00
S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A., Albany, N. Y., 4.66
Section Grand Junction, Colo., 2.75
Section Lynn, Mass., 1.00
Michael J. Tracy, 1.00
O. J. Hughes, 1.00
23rd A. D., N. Y. City, 8.50
2nd & 4th A. D., N. Y. City, 15.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa., 11.00
[This sum, together with the sum of \$37.00 previously acknowledged, was contributed by the following members: J. Tresek, \$5; V. Golozel, Jr., \$5; L. Katz, \$5; Schoenfeld, \$1; I. Klein, \$3; J. Koenig, \$5; Geo. Anderson, \$10; Alb. Gay, \$2; Max Keller, \$1; G. G. Anton, \$5; C. A. Hall, \$1; J. Finklesher, \$5.]

Six members of Section Philadelphia, Pa., 1.50
L. A. 28, S. T. & L. A., Philadelphia, Pa., 10.00
Members of L. A. 28, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.00
21st A. D., Branch 2, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2.00
D. Freedman, 2.00
J. Hymowich, 1.00
B. Kaplan, .50
J. Rosenfeld, 2.00
H. Levin, 1.00
H. Silberstein, 5.00
J. Seidel, 2.00
B. Silberstein, 1.00
Mrs. Olga L. Enger, Roxbury, Mass., 1.00
Section Minneapolis, Minn., 25.00
Section Jacksonville, Ill., 30.00
P. Steinhoff, Columbus, Ohio, 1.00
16th, 17th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 7.00
W. S. Boston, Mass., 1.50
L. A. Teunier, Bakersfield, Cal., 1.00
C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal., 1.00
Ben Tompkins, Kern City, Cal., 5.00
Section Fall River, Mass., 6.90
16th A. D., N. Y. City, 5.00
21st A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y., 7.25
E. Arizzone, Section N. Hudson, N. J., 1.00
E. S. Eriksson, Independence, Minn., 1.00
Jacob Zimmer, San Jose, Cal., 5.00
Section Roanoke, Ill., 5.00
John Charles, .50
Frank McVay, .50
T. J. Childress, .25
Wm. Leonard, .25
Robt. Pettigrew, .25
John Veen, .25
Samuel Buffalo, .25
Joseph Sciffransky, .25
August Evert, .25
Wm. Cashen, .25
Julius Privost, .25
Ferdin. Pavier, .25
Henry Designe, .25
Section Syracuse, N. Y., 5.43
Total, \$1486.80
Edward Dittich, Cashier.

Theo. Adams Assistance Fund.
Previously acknowledged, 3.00
Union Hill, N. J., 1.00
Otto Becker, .25
H. C. Fricke, .25
H. Zahler, .25
G. Edelman, .25
A. Lindval, .25
W. Thucmuel, .25
Total, 5.50

For Comrade Evans, Vancouver, B.C., Julius Samuels, New York City, \$2.00

Holyoke, Mass.

Section Holyoke, S. L. P., will hold three rallies at French Hall, as follows:
Sunday, October 20, at 3 p. m.
Sunday, October 27, at 3 p. m.
Sunday, November 3, at 3 p. m.

S. L. P. Nominations.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Last evening the following nominations were made by the Socialist Labor party.

For District Attorney.
GUSTAVE A. STREBEL.
Members of Assembly:
First District,
JERRY CROWLEY.
Second District,
GEO. W. HORNUNG.
Third District,
WM. ALBRECHT.
Fourth District,
WM. VAN VLICK.

S. L. P. Candidate Elected in South Norwalk.

Election day is past and the S. L. P. has elected its first candidate here, Comrade Max Singewald was elected Town Warden.

There seems to have been some mistake in making up the two old capital tickets. The total vote for the S. L. P. was 22. Taking into consideration the prosperity in which the wage slaves of this place are living at present, we the S. L. P. are on the trail of the old corrupt political parties, and they will have to put their heads together the same as they did to-day, but not to ignore, but to acknowledge, that we are in the field to stay until the wage slaves are wage slaves no more, but equal owners in the machinery of production and distribution.

S. L. P. Nominations in Union County

For Members of General Assembly:
Peter Merquelin of Plainfield.
Gustav Brandt of Plainfield.
Emil Kunott of Elizabeth.

Nominations for Municipal Election in Elizabeth, N. J.:

For Mayor:
Michael McGarry
For President of City Council:
Adam Samar.

Berry's Massachusetts Dates.

Michael T. Berry, S.L.P. candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will begin his tour in the coming campaign Sunday, September 29. All comrades throughout the State are urged to take note of the dates and make early preparations, so as to insure large and successful meetings. The places and dates are as follows:

Open dates, October 16 and 17.
Fall River, October 18.
New Bedford, October 19.
Lowell, October 20.
Lawrence, October 21.
Haverhill, October 22.
Beverly, October 23.
Salem, October 24.
Peabody, October 25.
Woburn, October 26.
Lynn, October 27.
Malden, October 28.
Medford, October 29.
Everett, October 30.
Somerville, October 31.
Boston, November 1.
Cambridge, November 2.
Boston, November 3 and 4.

Lowell, Mass.

Working people of Lowell and surrounding towns, a public meeting will be held in Huntington Hall on Sunday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m. Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts will speak on "Socialism vs. Anarchism." If you fail to come you will miss hearing the only workingman's candidate nominated for that office in the commonwealth.

Press Committee, S. L. P.

Agitation in Boston.

Open air meetings will be held by Section Boston as follows:
October 18, Cabot, Tremont street.
October 21, Heath Square.
October 23, Grove, off Cambridge st.
October 25, Castle Square.

Virginia Campaign.

Frank Jordan of Indiana will speak in the following places: Roanoke and Salem, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th; Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Oct. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd; Richmond and Manchester Oct. 24th, 25th and 26th.
H. Adolph Muller, State Secretary.

Detroit Campaign Festival.

Section Detroit, Mich., S. L. P., will hold its annual campaign festival on Saturday evening Oct. 19, 1901, at Albrecht's Hall, 602 Chene street corner of Pierce street.
A good time is promised all who attend.
Tickets, 15 cents each. At the door 25 cents.

Cleveland, Ohio Agitation.

Thursday, October 17—corner Orange and Mayflower streets.
Saturday, October 19—Public square in front of Post office; West Side Market.
Tuesday, October 22—Corner Detroit and Pearl streets.
Thursday, October 24—Corner Pearl and Kinkaid streets.
Saturday, October 26—Public square in front of Post office; West Side Market.
Tuesday, October 29—Corner Humboldt and Broadway.
Thursday, October 31—Corner Willson and Broadway.
Saturday, November 2—Public square in front of Post office; West Side Market.
Tuesday, November 5—Grand Rally of all class conscious workmen of Cleveland around the ballot box, casting their vote for the only party, the Working Class, the Socialist Labor Party.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Chas. H. Corrigan of Syracuse the former candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party will deliver an address in Schenectady, N. Y., at the foot of Crescent Park at 8 p. m., Friday night October 18.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Canton Hall, Miller Block, has been secured for a mass meeting on October 17. Comrades Corrigan and Wallace will be the speakers.

Agitation in Pennsylvania.

S. Schulberg's Dates in Western Pennsylvania.

Smithton, October 17.
Cookville, October 18.
Monessen, October 19.
Dunbury, October 20.
New Kensington, October 21.
Leechburg, October 22.
Cross Roads, October 23.
Vandergrift, October 24.
Apollo, October 25.
Avonmore, October 26.

J. A. McConnell's Dates in Western Pennsylvania.

Larrobe, October 19.
Loyalhanna, October 20.
Coketon, October 21.
Bradenville, October 22.
Oakville, October 23.
Irwin, October 24.
Jeannette, October 25.
Sharon, October 26, 27 and 28.
Erie, October 29, 30, 31 and November 1.
New Castle, November 2, 3 and 4.

George A. Brown's Dates.
Greensburg, October 26.
Claridge, October 27, a. m.
Jeannette, October 27, p. m.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburgh.

Workmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 111 Market street.

October 20—D. E. Gilchrist, "Capitalist Government."
October 27—Ed. Messer, "The Middle Class and the S. L. P."
November 3—John F. Taylor, "The Value of the Ballot."
November 10—J. A. McConnell, "Lessons from the Campaign."
November 17—Jos. Preece, "Old and New Trade Unionism."
November 24—Wm. Adams, "The Wastes of the Competitive System."

Schedule of Open Air Meetings in Allegheny County, Penn.

Thursday, October 17—Allegheny, East and Ohio street, Adams and Beaver; Main and Wabash, West End, McKeesport.

Saturday, October 19—Federal and Montgomery, Allegheny; 14th and Carson, South Side; 34th and Butler, Pgh.; 5th and Pride, Pgh.; Wilmerding, Braddock, Homestead.

Tuesday, October 22—East Pittsburgh, Duquesne, 24th and Carson, South Side; Arlington and Washington, Hill Top; Locust and Beaver, Allegheny.

Everybody Take Notice.

Members and friends of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., are called upon to send presents to be auctioned off for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE at the fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary on Thanksgiving day, at Grand Central Palace. Send all donations to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Read street, Entertainment Committee, Section New York.

Section Milwaukee's Entertainment.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., S. L. P., will give an entertainment and ball on Sunday Oct. 27th, 1901, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth street between Cedar and State.

The entertainment will begin promptly at 3 p. m. The Socialist Liedertafel will assist.

Admission 10 cents after 6 o'clock 25 cents.

Want Ten Hour Day.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 15.—The following letter has been sent to all employing drivers for work teams and explains itself:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of Local Team Drivers' International Union No. 157, held on the 11th, it was unanimously voted to submit to you the following requests, which we sincerely trust you will see your way to grant, to take effect on the 20th day of October current:

First—That ten hours shall constitute a day's work for any and all team drivers in your employ, beginning at 7 o'clock A. M. and ending at 6 o'clock P. M.

Second—That the minimum wages to be paid any and all team drivers in your employ shall be at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day.

Third—That any and all team drivers in your employ shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour for all time worked after 6 o'clock P. M.

These requests are the result of careful and deliberate action by the local union in which due consideration has been given to your rights and interests.

In the event that we receive no reply to this communication on or before the 15th day of October, current, shall assume that request herein have been granted.

Given under the seal of Local Team Drivers' International union No. 157. P. S.—Address all communications to Local Team Drivers' International Union, No. 157, Holyoke, Mass.

Another Big Project of J. J. Hill.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, arrived in New York last night. A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch says that the purpose of his mission in this city is to organize a proprietary railroad company. The object of the organization, it is said, is "the acquiring of railroad shares and railroad property and steamship lines and the operation of the same on the inland lakes and on the high seas, to maintain shop factories for the building of railroad equipment and steamships and to carry on the business of coal mining, etc."

Miners Accept Reduction.

London, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Brussels says that the settlement of the miners' strike is now only a question of a few days. Most of the workers have accepted the reduction in wages of 5 per cent.

"BUSINESS METHODS."

Exemplified in a "Popular" Petition Circulated in Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 12.—We have in this city two traction companies—the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, and the Richmond Traction Company that are bitter rivals. This rivalry arrays the business interests of the city in two camps. The Richmond Traction Company operates a line to Church Hill, but until lately it did not run all cars through. At Twelfth and Broad streets the company had a cross-over which enabled them to start the return trip from that point, thus restricting the through car service. Of course this lessened expenses. The little business men then rose up in arms. Their business was in danger, suburbanites were not offered good transportation facilities. Something must be done. The removal of the cross-over seemed the only effectual remedy.

W. L. Smith, a local dry goods dealer who seemed to have charge of the agitation, started a petition to the Street Committee. Some two or three thousand signatures were gathered, and on the strength of the petition the Street Committee ordered the cross-over taken up.

Smith hired three men to gather signatures. Smith paid the men but acknowledged that he did not do it out of his own pocket, and of course the rival company had no interest in the matter.

But aside from this, the point of interest to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, is the fact that J. J. Quantz, Social Democratic candidate for governor was one of the canvassers.

An investigation of the petition has developed certain interesting things.

First—Fully four-fifths of the names on the petition are the names of little children and babies.

Second—Large batches of names covering wide stretches of territory are in the same handwriting and with no effort to hide the fact that the names were not signed by the people supposed to be asking that the cross-over be removed.

Third—The names of whole families were written by the name gatherers, and including babies, without the consent of parents.

Fourth—Many signers gave permission to use their names without understanding that the petition was to remove the cross-over.

C. O. Goode, engineer at the Twenty-fifth street engine house, said that one of the canvassers told him that he had made \$70 in two days' work getting names.

As the evidence shows, this was easy money.

Inquiry was made for Quantz at Taylor's place of business. It was said there that he was known around generally but that they did not know if he worked for a living. One man remembered that he was the candidate for governor on the "Socialist" ticket and another remembered when he used to sell suspenders, so he affirmed, in the street, the suspenders being hung around his shoulders on the outside of his garb.

It was in the neighborhood of 419 Twenty-seventh street that the great haul of baby names was made.

Mrs. Nelson said that a canvasser came to the house and said that there would be danger at the cross-over for little children during the Carnival if the cross-over was not removed. She asked the man if the Traction Company would be hurt by the petition because her brother worked for the company, and she was interested. He told her that the company would not suffer and then took down all of the names of the little ones to the smallest baby.

"There was a Mrs. Pearman living here at the time," said the mother, stopped at her work, "and she had a lot of little ones. They took her name and all of her babies, from the biggest to the littlest and put them down."

Next door and for two squares around the little tow-heads were corralled by the industrious canvassers and their names put in to go before the Street Committee in indignant protest against the cross-over.

At 627 North Twenty-eighth street lives the Italian family of B. G. Golora—eleven babies strong. The father was away in Italy when the canvasser called and the mother speaks very little English. Every baby in the bunch went on the list.

Phillip Oito, not far away, said he signed the petition and his wife gave evidence that five of her little ones—the whole crowd—were also put down.

To "Arbitrate" Trolley Strike.
Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15.—At a special meeting of Select Council last night, called to deal with the strike of the streetcar men, a resolution, asking the Scranton Railway Company to remove General Manager Frank Silliman, Jr., was defeated by a vote of 7 to 3, and a concurrence was given to the Common Council resolution calling for a special committee of three from each of the councils to act as mediators between the company and the strikers.

The Board of Trade, at a special meeting adopted a resolution deploring the loss to business men occasioned by the strike, deprecating the violence that has attended it, and calling on the city authorities to restore and preserve order.

French Miners Strike Improbable.
Paris, Oct. 15.—At the referendum to the French coal miners on the question of a strike on November 1, out of 163,000 only 50,000 took the trouble to vote at all. Out of the 50,000 votes cast 40,000 were in favor of a general strike and only 10,000 against it, but as 110,000 did not vote, the movement is regarded as dead.

AFTER THE MEETING.

A Spectator Engages Socialist Speaker in Conversation.

He was a typical of the Emerald Isle. Evidently his sympathies had been aroused for after the meeting he came up to the speaker and extending his hand, said with an air of deep conviction: "Them were true words you spoke, sor." "Well, if you see it that way, I suppose we can count on you to work for the S. L. P., as well as voting for the ticket," said the speaker.

"I would, young man, if ye stood the ghost of a show."

"Oh, I see, you don't want throw your vote away."

"That's just it. You've hit it again. I want me vote to count."

"Just tell me how you propose to make your vote count?"

The crowd began to form again about the two and the stranger looked somewhat abashed at the attention he was receiving, but he stuck to his guns like a man should until they are disabled.

"Well, I haven't made up my mind yet as to how I'll vote."

"You are a workman, are you not?"

"Sure, an anyone can see that."

"I suppose you will vote the way you think it will benefit you most?"

"That's right."

"Well, you know Tammany don't you?"

"Indade I do."

"Nuf ced?"

"You're right."

"Yet Tammany is the working man's friend."

"It's a damned lie and I know it. Didn't a Tammany leader get me a job on the docks and when I wouldn't spend half me wages in another Tammany man's gin-mill I lost me job."